THE LITERARY DIGEST

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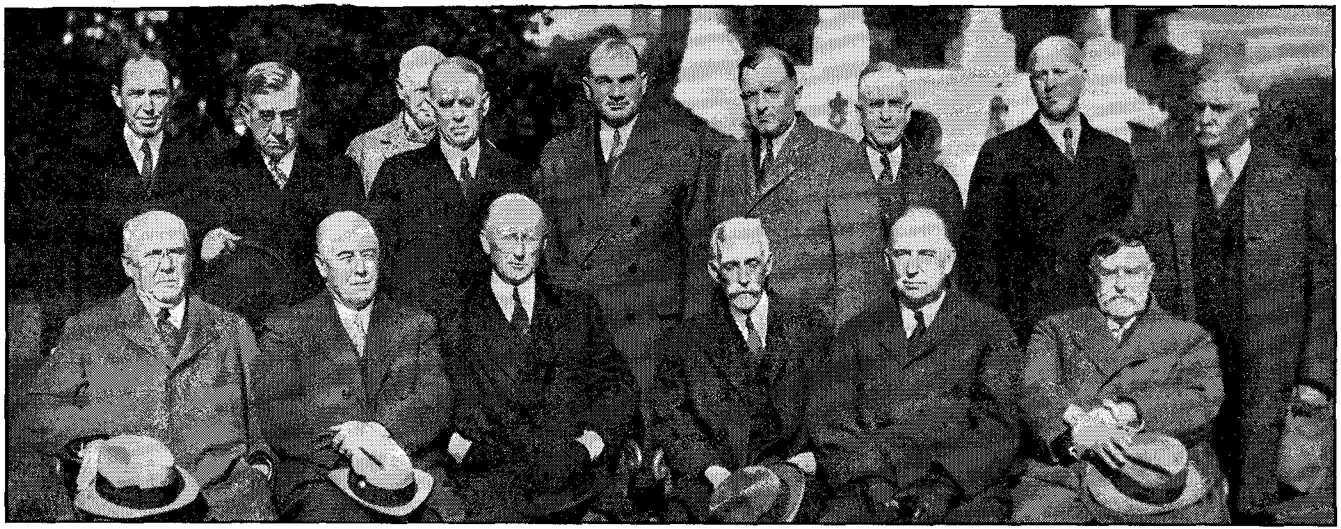
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)



International Newsreel photograph

RAILROAD MAGNATES READY TO SPEND MILLIONS TO MAINTAIN BUSINESS PROGRESS

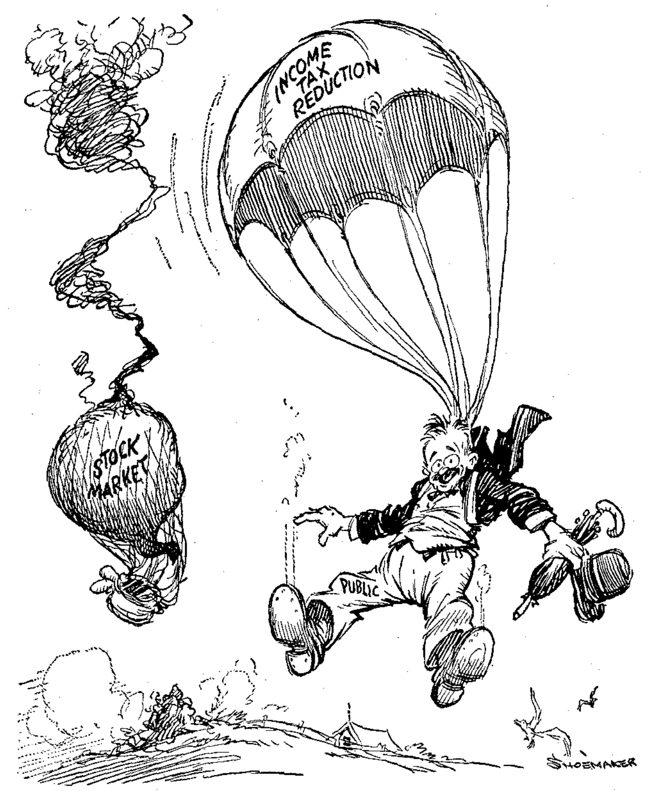
Meeting at the White House in the first of President Hoover's series of conferences with captains of American industry, these railroad executives promised that their roads would "proceed with full programs of construction and betterments without any reference to recent stock-exchange fluctuations." They are, from the reader's left to right, seated, A. T. Dice, President of the Reading; Richard Aishton, President of American Railroad Association; Secretary of Commerce Lamont; Secretary of the Treasury Mellon; Hale Holden, Chairman of Executive Committee of Southern Pacific; L. F. Loree, President, Delaware and Hudson; standing, Jeremiah Milbank of the Southern Railway; J. J. Bernet, President, Chesapeake and Ohio; Fairfax Harrison, President, Southern Railway; P. E. Crowley, President, New York Central; J. J. Pelley, President, New Haven; F. W. Sargent, President, Chicago and Northwestern; A. W. Shaw, publisher; Julius Barnes, Chairman, United States Chamber of Commerce; William Butterworth, President, United States Chamber of Commerce.

THE HOOVER PANIC CURE

"IT IS ACTION THAT COUNTS" in times of panic, says President Hoover, and ever since he said it news of practical activity has been coming daily from Washington as the Administration turns its powerful hand to the task of preventing the gloom of Wall Street from darkening and damping all our business activities. All over the country editors of all parties acclaim the President's policy of stimulating confidence through concerted action by business and governmental agencies. And the specific activities reported from Washington, in spite of a few critical observations, seem to be hardly less popular. We have the promise of cheaper money through successive lowering of Reserve Bank rates; the agreement on the part of the Administration and Congressional leaders that $160,000,000 will be lopped off next year's income-tax payments; the plan to expand the Federal public-building program by $175,000,000; the encouragement of shipbuilding by awarding ocean mail-carrying contracts to the lowest bidders, then the series of White House conferences with successive groups of captains of industry, beginning with the railroad executives, who have promised full steam ahead on railroad improvement and betterment programs, and, paralleling this, announcement of gigantic construction programs by municipalities, railway and industrial corporations.

All this activity makes optimists of our editors, and scores feel that our present Chief Executive is peculiarly fitted to lead in the present emergency. This, says the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), is the way "a business President acts." The plan of coordination in industry and business requires confidence-inspiring leadership, declares the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.); "that is supplied in President Hoover, easily the most commanding figure in the modern science of 'engineering statesmanship.'" The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which had previously criticized Mr. Hoover for not coming out sooner with reassuring words after the stock-market panic, is nevertheless convinced that "no man could better be entrusted with the particular job that now faces the leader of the United States." "Never yet has he set his hand to an undertaking of this sort but he has succeeded," comments *The Evening Express* (Rep.), of Portland, Maine. The New York *Evening World* (Dem.) hails "the fine display of executive efficiency which the President is making." The nation is now aware, we read in the Boston *Globe* (Dem.), "that it has at the White House a man who believes not in the philosophy of drift, but in the dynamics of mastery." Praise of the President's plans, editorials welcoming his leadership, expressions of confidence in the result, might be quoted almost indefinitely.

True, there are cautious writers who do not give way to unreasoning optimism. The Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, for instance, feels that actually Mr. Hoover's conference policy "can accomplish almost nothing; psychologically, it may be a helpful influence." Slightly skeptical, too, is the New York *Journal of Commerce* of any practical results to follow from the President's remedies. It thinks that the recession in building has come "because many American cities are overbuilt," so "we do not want more, but less buildings, until the slack is taken up." This paper also doubts "whether increased expenditure on public works would be warranted at this time," and it observes: "President Hoover's plans could certainly not create new demand for jewelry, automobiles, radios, or the like, and it is in these industries, chiefly or only, so his investigators have stated, that the country is thus far really hard hit." There has been no loss of confidence in business, we read further, the loss of confidence has rather "been in our speculative system and more or less in our banking, and as to all this no remedy is suggested, much less offered."



NOT SO BAD WHEN A PARACHUTE IS HANDY

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*.

The announcement of his conference plan was made by President Hoover on November 15. He said in part:

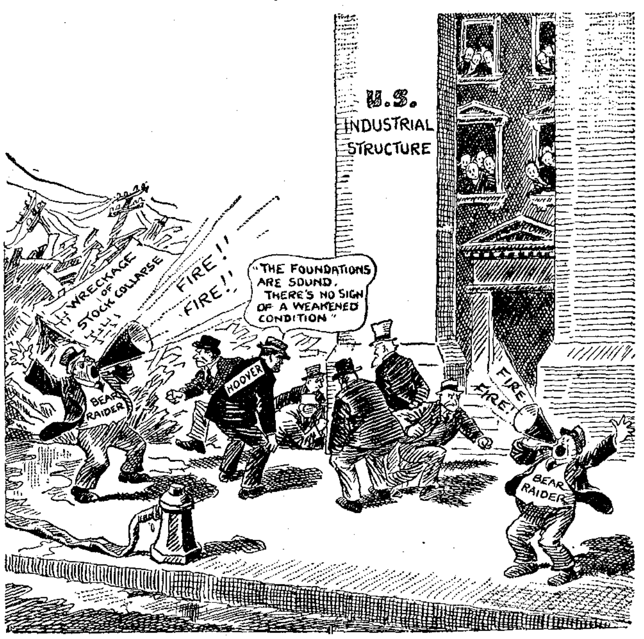
> "The postponement of construction during the past months, including not only buildings, railways, merchant marine, and public utilities, but also Federal, State, and municipal public works, provides a substantial reserve for prompt expanded action. The situation is further assured by the exceptionally strong cash position of the large manufacturing industries of the country.
>
> "The magnificent working of the Federal Reserve system and the inherently sound condition of the banks have already brought about a decrease in interest rates and an assurance of abundant capital—the first time such a result has been so speedily achieved under similar circumstances.
>
> "In market booms we develop overoptimism with a corresponding reverse into overpessimism. They are equally unjustified, but the sad thing is that many unfortunate people are drawn into the vortex of these movements with tragic loss of savings and reserves. Any lack of confidence in the economic future or the basic strength of business in the United States is foolish. Our national capacity for hard work and intelligent cooperation is ample guaranty of the future.
>
> "My own experience has been, however, that words are not of any great importance in times of economic disturbance. It is action that counts. The establishment of credit stability and ample capital through the Federal Reserve System and the demonstration of the confidence of the Administration by undertaking tax-reduction with the cooperation of both political parties, speak more than words."

Instead of a single conference, there followed a series of White House conferences, beginning with a meeting of railroad executives, and a meeting of the Federal Advisory Council, and continuing with successive gatherings of representatives of industry, of wholesale and retail trade, and of other branches of business activity. The results of the first conferences, according to an Associated Press dispatch, assured the President of the coming of a "more optimistic psychology, induced by the prospect of easier credit conditions and extensive railroad, shipyard, and governmental construction." What the President hopes to do, according to Robert Barry of the New York *Evening World*, is to break down a tendency on the part of industry toward caution and delay, and to "get America back on its toes." It seems to Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, writing from Washington to the New York *American*, that:

> "The President's new program is a grand experiment in substituting intelligent, analytical business judgment and human will-power for fear waves and the curse of unwarranted caution. It is a brilliant effort to link up Government and business to influence, modify, and direct the business cycle, rather than blindly to submit in the spirit of Oriental fatalism to the notion that what lies ahead in commerce has been foreordained."

The President's object "is to energize real business, not speculation," declares the Washington *Post* (Ind.):

> "The giant forces of the United States, consisting of immense numbers of intelligent planners and workers, machinery, money, and natural resources are capable of creating a prosperity vastly broader than that which has prevailed during the last seven years. The country should have more and finer buildings, better waterways, more electrified railroads, a bigger foreign commerce, more ships, and more highways.
>
> "There is some danger that speculators will now go from the depths of pessimism to the other extreme. No doubt there are millions of citizens possessing moderate sums which they are tempted to use in speculation. The bankruptcy of others may not serve as a warning to them. The President's conference should try to find means to put a damper upon speculating on margins."


U.S. INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
WRECKAGE OF STOCK COLLAPSE
FIRE!
FIRE!
"THE FOUNDATIONS ARE SOUND. THERE'S NO SIGN OF A WEAKENED CONDITION"
BEAR RAIDER
HOOVER
FIRE! FIRE!
BEAR RAIDER

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THE ENGINEER'S REPORT

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The sharp distinction being made by the Administration be-

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Springfield, Missouri

"WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?"

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Who are the Kulaks, and why are they shot? (p. 15).
2. How much does the country spend a year to maintain its hospitals? (p. 22).
3. What author of thirty-one books has sold 8,000,000 copies? (p. 41).
4. What German has recently crossed the ocean in a sail-boat? (p. 48).
5. What volcano has been turned into "janitress" and "chambermaid"? (p. 35).
6. Whose death caused the first break in the Hoover Cabinet? (p. 12).
7. Who are the Komsomols? (p. 16).
8. Is the Church ready for the coroner? (p. 24).
9. How many authors helped produce the play "Berkeley Square"? (p. 19).
10. What is "the greatest known electrical wonder in the universe"? (p. 30).
11. What is the Ogpu? (p. 16).
12. What is the value of the church property owned in the United States? (p. 22).
13. Do automobiles cause the highest mortality rate? (p. 30).
14. Who are known as "Slaves of the Gods" in India? (p. 17).
15. What American Crœsus gave away nine-tenths of his fortune during his lifetime? (p. 23).
16. How have dreams been visualized by mechanical means? (p. 35).
17. What French journalist calls the American woman "that luxurious and futile object"? (p. 16).
18. Who has reintroduced reformed spelling in England? (p. 20).
19. What American philanthropy reaches into all parts of the world? (p. 23).
20. What diseases have been cured by artificially induced fevers? (p. 53).
21. What is supposed to be the nature of the earth's core? (p. 38).
22. Where is Taormina? (p. 20).
23. What dangers lie in the refrigerator? (p. 38).
24. What political party is said to exercise a "Red Dictatorship" in Germany? (p. 18).
25. When did an earthquake lose itself? (p. 53).

tween general business and the security markets is also insisted on by *The Wall Street Journal's* Washington correspondent, who proceeds to sum up as follows certain outstanding features in the present conditions of business as it appears to the industrial leaders consulted by the Administration:

"A banking and credit situation, thoroughly sound, and with the cost of money definitely becoming cheaper.

"Employment 2.5 per cent. above even the good level of a year ago and pay-roll total 3.3 per cent. higher than last year.

"Farm prices generally higher than last year, indicating no diminution in agricultural purchasing power.

"Industrial production higher than last year, and other previous years since 1919, despite some declines in the past few months.

"Wholesale and retail trade above last year, with inventories generally at the lowest point in history for this season of the year.

"With those conditions prevailing, officials here see little to be pessimistic about in the present situation. They admit that there will probably be some falling off in the automobile business and some of the luxury trade, and that these recessions will be felt in other lines.

"However, they point out that some of the basic lines—coal-mining and the textile industry being outstanding examples—are now in better shape than they have been for some time. They are confident that it will be perfectly feasible to stimulate other activities.

"Building in 1928 reached its peak. In 1929 it has been at a somewhat lower level, due largely to the diminished construction of residential building—that is, homes and apartments. Whether this is due to higher money rates, as frequently stated, or whether it is due to the fact that the nation has caught up with the post-war housing shortage, is a question the President's conference probably will investigate. If it has been due, in whole or in part, to higher money and to the greater difficulty of making mortgage loans on that account, belief here is that the activity will see a speedy revival now that money is rapidly becoming easier.

"It has been a theory of President Hoover's that in times of threatened economic slackening, construction of new public works should be carried forward. It is very likely that the business conference will consider plans to that end. In the near future, States, counties, and municipalities will be able to borrow at favorable rates, and this would act as incentive for undertaking new projects at this time. Activity of this kind would call for materials which might feel the effects of slackening in other lines which have been exceedingly active recently. While available figures show that there has been little if any slackening in public-works construction this year, this fact does not necessarily bar a further speeding up in these lines."

"Never before in times of peace has there been such a concerted move made to direct the course of American business," writes David Lawrence in one of his Washington dispatches, and it occurs to a number of writers that some kind of permanent economic council or board may be evolved to level out peaks and valleys of employment, to keep the country's business on an even keel, to bring about "balanced prosperity." W. W. Jermane of the Seattle *Times* understands that President Hoover had intended to outline to Congress in his December message a plan for some such organization, "even had there been no temporary collapse of the stock market; the collapse did not hasten his plan, altho it gave it the background of a concrete situation."

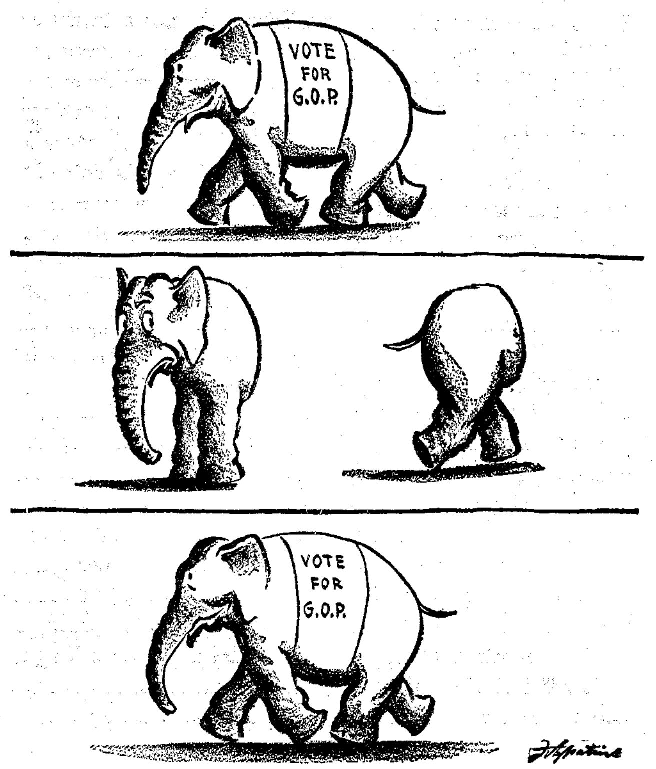
That the railroads were called first to help bolster up an uncertain economic situation seems appropriate enough to *The Wall Street Journal.* For one thing, "the carriers were ordering equipment, rails, and various materials on a fairly liberal scale before the stock-market storm broke and evinced no disposition to seek the cyclone cellar even before railroad presidents were called to Washington." After the White House meeting the railway presidents stated that their roads "would proceed with full programs of construction and betterments without any reference to recent stock-exchange fluctuations." This the correspondents have tried to translate into terms of dollars, but not very successfully, estimates of the amounts the roads will spend next year running anywhere from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

But the first move of the Administration to dispel Wall Street gloom was the announcement that a tax cut could be made at the coming session of Congress, followed by the news that party leaders on both sides had agreed to support the reduction plan. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon declares that the present balance of revenues and expenditures justifies reduction, and that "business profits, dividends, interest, and wage payments in 1929 will considerably exceed those of 1928," also that the Government expects to have a surplus for both the fiscal years 1930 and 1931. The Treasury recommends "a one per cent. reduction of the normal tax on the incomes of individuals and corporations applicable to 1929 incomes and payable in the calendar year 1930." In other words:

"On the first $4,000 of taxable income the rate will be reduced from 1½ per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent.; on the second $4,000, from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent., and on the balance the present 5 per cent. rate will be reduced to 4 per cent. The corporation tax rate will be reduced from 12 per cent to 11 per cent. The total reduction of taxes to be collected during the calendar year 1930 will amount, it is estimated, to approximately $160,000,000."

THE "YOUNG GUARD'S" FIRST SKIRMISH

A NEW SENATORIAL BLOC, variously referred to as the Republican "Young Guard," "The Young Turks," "Hoover's Boy Scouts," "Junior Leaguers," and "The Freshman Bloc"—many of its score of members were elected in 1928—appeared in the midst of the chaotic tariff fight in the last days of the extra session, scored a brief but dramatic victory, and a few days later suffered a series of discouraging reverses. The purpose of this newly organized group, the Washington correspondents tell us, was to make a new deal on the tariff bill that would reconcile the regular and insurgent Republicans, and draw the latter away from their coalition with the Democrats. They proposed a compromise agreement which would raise rates on farm products and keep the present rates on industrial products; and they proposed that the extra session should remain "on the job" till the matter was settled.


VOTE FOR G.O.P.
VOTE FOR G.O.P.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT—IT HAPPENS EVERY FOUR YEARS

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

Worn out by its long struggle with the Democratic-Insurgent coalition, the Republican Old Guard, about the middle of the month, had agreed with the Democratic leaders to support a motion to adjourn; but, as a Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee *Journal* puts it, "the 'Young Turks' grabbed up the colors and shouted: 'They shall not pass, but the tariff bill shall.'" Instead of allowing an adjournment, they threw the Senate into night sessions, keeping the members at work from ten in the morning to 10:30 at night. But this triumph was followed by Senator Borah's rejection of their compromise agreement; and a few days later the Senate voted to adjourn, leaving the fate of the tariff bill to the regular session of Congress, which convenes on December 2.

Asked whether the plan of the "Young Guard" was to overthrow the Old Guard leadership, a member of the new bloc said: "You can't destroy something that doesn't exist." And another of its spokesmen, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, is quoted as saying: "We are here to put pep in regularity." The list of Republican Senators who pledged themselves to attend all-night sessions is given by the Associated Press as follows:

"Allen and Capper of Kansas; Patterson, Missouri; Herbert and Metcalf, Rhode Island; Hastings and Townsend, Delaware; Kean, New Jersey; Goldsborough, Maryland; Hatfield and Goff, West Virginia; Vandenberg, Michigan; Walcott, Connecticut; Sackett, Kentucky; Oddie, Nevada; Thomas, Idaho; Deneen and Glenn, Illinois; Robinson, Indiana; Steiwer and McNary, Oregon; Waterman, Colorado; Fess and McCulloch, Ohio."

This group, we are told, is personally attached to Mr. Hoover, and anxious to make his Administration a success; and several observers predict that as an organization it will endure. Says Frederick R. Barkley, discussing this possibility in a Washington dispatch to the Baltimore *Evening Sun:*

"When the 'Young Guard' organization started it seemed to be based more or less on personal or personally partizan motives. The new group's leaders were aggressive Senatorial regulars of the freshman class who were irritated to see all the party's best committee chairmanships held by insurgents.

"In addition, they also felt considerable disturbance over some of the Old Guard taunts of these insurgents, believing it poor politics which might hurt the Administration and, ultimately, their own fortunes.

"To-day, however, observers here are wondering whether this new group's organization does not mark a definite discernment that the high tide of industrial protectionism has passed; a discernment that the Republican party can no longer safely look chiefly to the forces typified by 'Joe' Grundy, king of the tariff lobbyists, for its political power.

"Express geographically, such a shift might also be described as a further movement west of the balance of political power—a movement already superficially marked by the appearance of a Californian as President, a Kansan as Vice-President, and the transfer of committee memberships in both branches of Congress predominantly into Western hands.

"Opposed to the geographical picture is the fact that most of the members of this new Young Guard come from Eastern or Mid-West States.

"This itself may be the superficial feature of the matter, it is felt, however, with the more important aspect being the insistence of the Young Guardsmen that they are the true Hooverites in respect to the tariff, with the less clear implication that the Hoover attitude is against much, if any, boosting of the Fordney-McCumber tariff rates."

Instead of mending the rift between the Old Guard and the Insurgents, thinks the Democratic New York *Evening World,* the effort of the new bloc to take over the leadership "has split the party into three segments instead of two." "This Senate of ours is fast getting to resemble a European parliamentary chamber, in some of which there are as many as forty parties," remarks the Chicago *Journal of Commerce;* and in the Hartford *Times* we find this view:

"We call this a two-party country, yet there almost always have been more than two parties, and even now a third party is officially represented in the United States Senate. To all intents and purposes, however, instead of there being three parties in the Senate, there are five. They may be summed up as follows: Regular Republicans, Democrats, Insurgent Republicans, Freshmen Republicans, Farmer-Labor."

The emergence of the "Young Guard" in the Senate seems to the New York *Evening Post* "a natural, logical, and hopeful development." As this independent daily goes on to say:

"That these newly arrived middle-of-the-roaders in the chamber should be impatient with the fading control of the Old Guard is wholly natural. They have seen the complete failure of leadership. They have seen their party facing a new sectional split. They have seen its left wing combining with the Democrats. They are young in public life. It is simply in accordance with the processes of nature that they should assert their youthful strength.

"It is logical, too. The Senate Republicans have been of three kinds: Old Guard, Progressive, and Hoover. Between the first two the battle has raged. The third has been a helpless non-combatant between the lines.

"Yet the whole logic of the situation pointed to the establishment of some bloc that would work with the President."

MEXICO'S EARLY RISERS

TO THE EARLY RISER BELONGS THE ELECTION, in Mexico, according to the views of some American editors as they survey the ballot which swept Pascual Ortiz Rubio into the Mexican Presidency a few days ago by an overwhelming vote. The Mexican law, it appears, provides that the first nine voters to reach a polling place take possession of it, which prompts the Philadelphia *Record* to remark: "The other party, deeming discretion the better part of civic duty, stays away. Possession is nine points of an election. The Rubistas apparently got up earlier than the Vasconcelistas, and, therefore, carried the day. A simple if not wholly admirable way of deciding the political destinies of a nation." But for all that, *The Record* concludes, "Mexico has traveled far since the days of Diaz's dictatorship."

With this view a large section of the American press appears to agree, and the fact that election rioting cost the lives of a score of persons and injured more than fifty others does not cause our editors to throw up their hands in despair. Rather, they seem to view our southern neighbor as having experienced another spasm of "growing-pains." As the New York *Telegram* puts it: "The result of the Mexican national election was fortunate. The method was most unfortunate."

The election was held on Sunday, November 17, amid "the greatest concentration of troops and police in the nation's history." By his victory over José Vasconcelos, candidate of the anti-government Anti-Reelectionist party, Ortiz Rubio, leader of the pro-government National Revolutionary party, will take office next February 5 to serve until November 30, 1934. He will succeed Provisional President Emilio Portes Gil, filling out the remainder of the six-year term for which former President Alvaro Obregon was elected in June, 1928, only to be assassinated three weeks later. The Vasconcelist leaders filed formal protests in the courts, charging that the victory had been obtained by force and curtailment of the franchise.

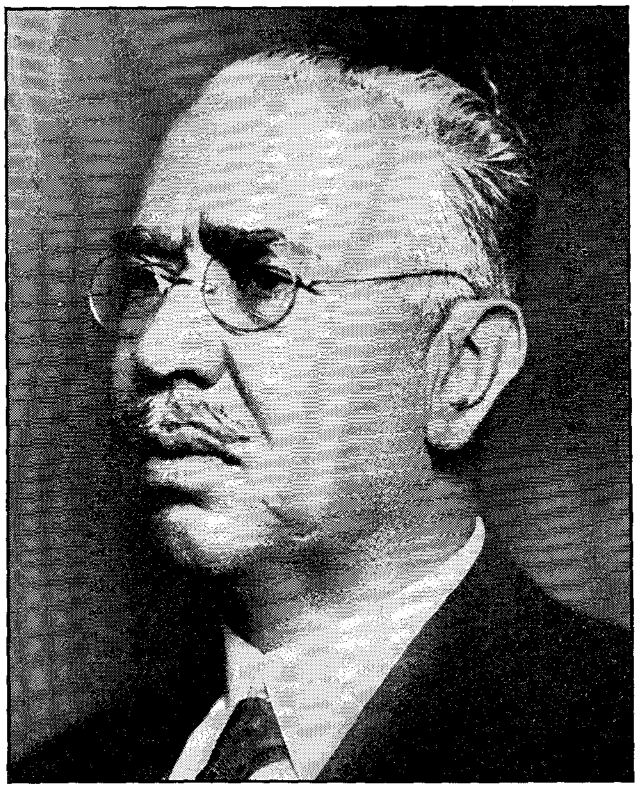
"It was obvious," says Jack Starr-Hunt, Mexico City correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "that the Ortiz Rubio political machine, which is highly organized, had captured control of almost all the polling places." Altho eight were killed and nineteen injured in the capital, this writer tells us that the people seemed indifferent about the election. "Despite the sanguinary clashes," he writes, "it appeared to neutral observers that the average Mexican citizen displayed his usual lack of interest in the election, taking it for granted that some one would be the victor regardless of his desires, and anxious only to keep out of trouble by staying away from the polls."

The United States Embassy was guarded by twenty-five picked men. Cavalry patrolled the city and infantry detachments held strategic positions at street corners, while a military plane watched the suburbs and the roads leading into the city. The most serious riot, where four were killed, occurred when Ortiz Rubistas fired from an automobile on a crowd of 2,000 Vasconcelistas who were protesting against being barred from voting. All of the riots were quickly checked by soldiers, who charged the crowds with drawn sabers.

Ortiz Rubio, fifty-two years old, and, like President Hoover, a civil engineer, is described as "a friend of the United States—a conservative," we are told by George A. Schreiner, Mexico City correspondent for Universal Service. He holds that "there has been too much social experiment during the last few months," and that "while many remedies are needed, he is also of the opinion that they must come gradually." Ortiz Rubio has been prominent in the "emancipation" movement which began in 1910 with the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz. He has served as member of Congress, Minister of Commerce, Ambassador to Brazil, and Governor of Michoacan.

Possibility of armed strife was seen by some observers in the statement attributed to the defeated candidate: "I am the only person in Mexico to-day who has authority created directly by the people. I am President-elect, and I am only waiting for the Chamber of Deputies to confirm this formally." Despite this statement, says Mr. Starr-Hunt, "observers here see no probability of any armed attempt in the near future to place Vasconcelos in the Presidential chair. It is believed that he will at least wait to see what action Congress will take."

American editors, generally, view the election as a forward step in Mexico's political development. "Altho," says the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, "a score of participants in Mexico's voting contest were killed in the progress of the election, our neighbor to the south is to be congratulated that the orderly procedure of democracy was at least approximated, and that the result bears some relation to what would be the verdict of the people if that verdict had been properly recorded." Agreeing, the Philadelphia *Record* says that "this ugly riot in Mexico City is just a part of Mexico's growing-pains," and "we should not criticize or sneer too freely, for we have had too many riots of our own without one whit more justification in reason." Likewise the New York *Evening World:*



International Newsreel photograph

HIS FRIENDS GOT UP FIRST

And elected Pascual Ortiz Rubio President of Mexico.

> "The election of Señor Ortiz Rubio means a triumph for the present Administration and the continuance of its policies without change. This means that the movement toward the readjustment of Mexico's relations with other nations, which began under President Obregon and has continued under President Calles and Portes Gil, will proceed. While there are still grounds for reforms, there can be no doubt that during the last three Presidencies real progress has been made toward the pacification of the country and the betterment of social, political, and economic conditions. To the outside world, therefore, the election of Señor Ortiz Rubio seems a triumph for progress."

In the same vein, the Boston *Daily Globe* finds that "the election of Ortiz Rubio is fortunate in view of the existing situation in Mexico, even tho the methods seem fantastic to some of us," for Mexico "is still in the revolutionary stage."

DEATH BREAKS THE HOOVER CABINET

A NATION MOURNS THE DEATH of its Secretary of War, James William Good, whose last words, after a valiant five-day fight for life following an appendix operation, were: "I have never lost a fight in my life, and I am not going to lose this one." The Secretary succumbed on November 18 at Walter Reed Hospital twenty-four hours after physicians had abandoned all hope for him. "Blood poisoning finally wore down the last physical fiber of the sixty-three-year-old Cabinet official's physical resistance," we read in the Washington *Post.* "Just before Mr. Good breathed for the last time, his wife and two sons, James, Jr., and Robert Edmund, were admitted into the sickroom even tho the Secretary was unable to recognize them. President Hoover was among the first to be informed of the death of his aide and friend, and he and Mrs. Hoover went immediately to the hospital to comfort the widow and her sons."

International Newsreel photograph

JAMES WILLIAM GOOD

Thus came the first break in President Hoover's Cabinet, and the capital became a city of mourning. The President's official family, we read, met for the regular Tuesday meeting and immediately adjourned out of respect to their colleague's memory. The Senate adopted a resolution of profound sorrow. Scores of officials joined in tributes to Secretary Good. The President announced that the East Room of the White House would be set aside for funeral services, and there, on November 20, the ceremonies were held before the body was placed on a train for Secretary Good's old home, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for burial. By order of the President, Secretary of State Stimson issued a proclamation closing all Executive departments in the city and ordering all flags on public buildings throughout the country displayed at half staff until after the funeral.

Both President Hoover and Secretary Good, who was Mr. Hoover's Western campaign manager in his fight for the Presidency, were born in the same part of Iowa, the obituary sketches show. Secretary Good received his B.S. degree from Coe college, Cedar Rapids, in 1892, and completed the law course at the University of Michigan in one and one-half years. Returning home to practise law, he married on October 4, 1894, Lucy Deacon, with whom he had attended college. His first public office came in 1906, with his appointment as City Attorney of Cedar Rapids, an office which he relinquished in 1908 to run for the House of Representatives. He was elected, and reelected six times, serving until 1921, when he resigned to devote himself to the practise of law. High praise has been accorded him by the press for his services as chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

"Except for Mr. Coolidge," says the New York *Times,* "Washington has seldom known so taciturn a man. But he had the credit of living up to the implications of the few things he said. . . . It is an untimely ending of a busy career." To the New York *American:* "'Jim' Good's personality was not the forceful type, but rather the steady, perseverant and conciliating nature that could bring order out of chaos and maintain an ésprit de corps in the face of difficulties." Furthermore, he "was notable during his incumbency at the distinguished post in the Cabinet in keeping the Army at its pitch of efficiency and strength."

BITTERNESS IN THE SUGAR-BOWL

NOT A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT, but a vast battle is raging about the family sugar-bowl. Along a front that stretches from every American dining-table to Porto Rico and Cuba, across the United States and on to far-away Hawaii and the Philippines, the mighty forces of big business grapple in a desperate struggle that will determine how many pennies the housewife must lay on the grocer's counter for a pound of sugar. Out of Washington come startling dispatches telling of the ramifications of the fray as brought to light by the Senate lobby investigating committee; of the huge sums expended in the fight to increase or decrease the tariff rate on sugar; of the intensive propaganda, open and covert, to mold public opinion through newspaper publicity; of the efforts of an army of lawyers, writers, speakers, clerks, "contact men," "good mixers" and what not, to swing the tide of battle to one side or the other. Principally, we read of the lobbyist, and his efforts to influence members of Congress.

When the committee turned to sugar, it found, to quote Wilbur Forrest, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune,* "a $500,000 lobby built on a battle between high and low tariff adversaries raging these many years, unbeknown to the American housewife, but very well known to the soft-drink bottlers, candy manufacturers and others whose business revolves around the price of sugar." But if the American housewife and her husband were unaware of this battle, they have heard much about it in the last few weeks—startling, dramatic news. To sketch the background, we borrow from a dispatch of Henry M. Hyde, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Evening Sun:*

> "On one side are the sugar beet and cane producers of this country and producers in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, whose product comes in duty free, and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, a separate organization, all of which fight desperately for a higher tariff to bar out Cuban sugar. On the other side are the big sugar producers of Cuba, most of them owned by United States capital, and the Cuba Company, again a separate organization, which fights with equal desperation to lower the tariff on Cuban sugar. Both of them spend enormous sums on publicity, on lawyers' fees and for various other purposes, some of them not well defined."

For the American housewife the first glimpse of the "veritable battle of educational publicity and lobbying between domestic sugar producers with investments of $250,000,000 and opposing interests" was given when the Caraway committee questioned Harry A. Austin, secretary-treasurer of the United States Beet Sugar Association. Mr. Austin, described by the correspondents as a small, slender, smooth-shaven man of middle age, wearing shell-framed spectacles, calmly told the committee that his association, since 1921, had spent $500,000, or an average of $70,000 a year, "to represent its members before government departments," as the New York *Times* correspondent paraphrases his testimony, "and in impressing upon members of Congress the need for higher tariff rates to protect the domestic industry."

This huge fund was raised, the witness said, by a tax of one-tenth to one-half cent on every hundred-pound bag of sugar produced by the nineteen companies in Colorado, Utah, Michigan, Kansas, and California which compose the association and which represent 90 per cent. of the beet-sugar industry in this country.

Mr. Austin, who said his own salary was $8,000 a year, explained that printed matter favorable to a higher sugar tariff was sent to newspapers, to Senators, and to Representatives, and that the association also issued a trade journal, "Facts About Sugar," at an annual cost of $12,000. Defending his "right to influence Senators and Representatives and public opinion," the witness asserted that the National City Bank of New York was fighting the proposed higher duty because "it owns $100,000,000 sugar lands in Cuba."

Wide World photograph

"DISTASTEFUL, BUT NECESSARY"

Is lobbying, in the view of Herbert C. Lakin, president of the Cuba Company.

Next to testify was a leader of the opposition, Herbert C. Lakin, of New York, president of the powerful Cuba Company, an American corporation holding island property estimated at $175,000,000. Praised by the committee as a frank witness, Mr. Lakin, we read, told how his company had joined with ten other American corporations, including General Sugars, Inc., the United Fruit Company, and the Hershey interests, to reduce duties on sugar, and for this purpose had raised $95,000. Of this amount $75,000 had been spent since last December, chiefly to send printed matter to newspapers. The witness thought the sugar land in Cuba controlled by the National City Bank was worth about $25,000,000. Frankly admitting that he had lobbied for a reduced sugar duty, Mr. Lakin asserted he could not have been hired for that purpose, but that he had come to Washington at the solicitation of the Cuban sugar interests and the Cuban Government itself. He viewed it as a duty, he said. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, retired, former Ambassador to Cuba, also had helped in the sugar fight at the request of President Machado, the witness added.

"This sort of work is distasteful to me," declared Mr. Lakin. And Senator Caraway asked: "You think that your business would be up against it unless it was represented in Washington?" "I am sorry to say," was the response, "that from my ten months' experience in Washington that is the case."

Now we come to the testimony of James A. Arnold, reputed head of the Southern Tariff Association and of the American Taxpayers' League, and also connected with the National Council of State Legislatures. Tho denying stedfastly that he is a lobbyist, Mr. Arnold is pictured as an active advocate of an increased duty on sugar. "Twisting and turning like a hunted rabbit," says the Baltimore *Sun* correspondent, Mr. Arnold was forced to explain how the Southern Tariff Association and the American Taxpayers' League raised $209,000 for the tariff fight. So evasive did the witness appear to the committee that, at one point, Senator Blaine warned him: "You are under oath and may subject yourself to criminal prosecution." Of the $209,000 raised, Senator Blaine charged that Mr. Arnold and three associates, one a woman, took $82,000 for salary and expenses.

The list of contributors, which members of the committee characterized as a "sucker list," contained the names of some of the largest corporations in the country. Insisting that the list be made public, Senator Blaine declared that "the country is entitled to know the best market for gold-bricks in the country."

Next to tell the American housewife something of what goes on behind the scenes of the great sugar drama was Edwin P. Shattuck, head of a New York law firm and a member of the government sugar equalization board during the war. He testified that he had been engaged by the United States Sugar Association to work for a reduced rate on sugar. Denying he was a lobbyist, Mr. Shattuck said he expected to receive $25,000 for his services. To the surprize of the committee he told of fears that had sprung up last summer that the United States might intervene in Cuba, and for this reason, he said, Mr. Lakin hired John H. Carroll, a Washington lawyer, to act between the two governments. Mr. Carroll's fee to date, it was said, amounted to $32,500.

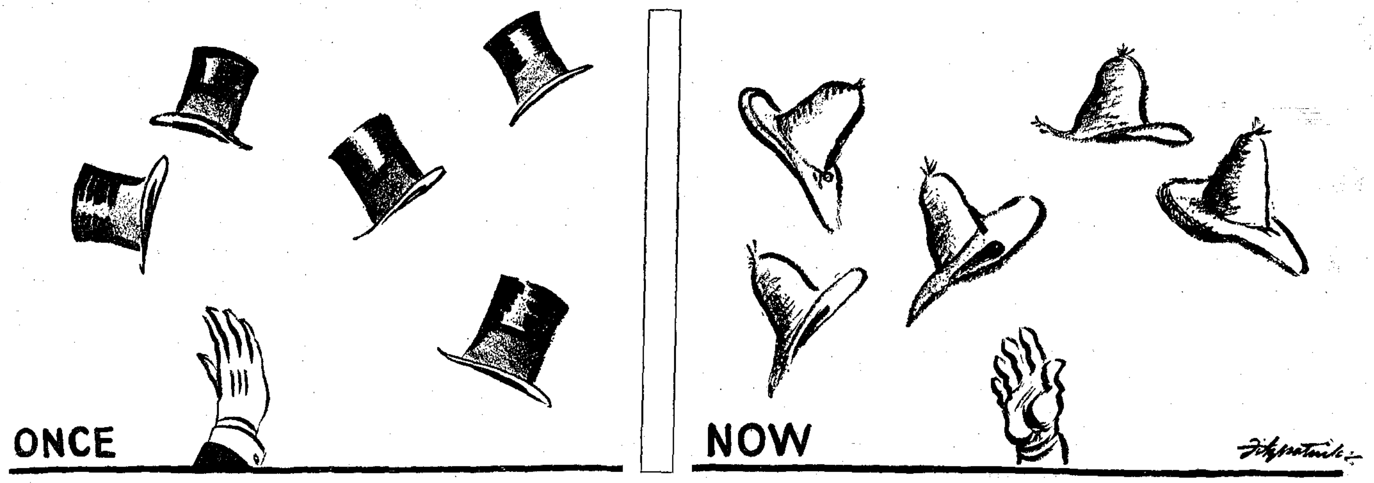
From Royal D. Meade we learn of the tariff activities of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. This organization, it was brought out, maintains Mr. Meade as its Washington representative at a salary of $20,000 a year, with an expense account of $6,000. The association in ten months raised $65,593, according to the witness, paying $3,000 a month to the Inter-ocean Syndicate of Chicago, which guaranteed to reach 30,000,000 newspaper readers a year with articles favoring an increased duty on sugar.

These revelations angered Senator Caraway, who declared, as the New York *Times* correspondent tells us, that "men seeking high tariff rates on sugar by contact with members of Congress through material furnished to the press were guilty of a form of bribery" and "doing what put Albert B. Fall in the shadow of the penitentiary." "Ought anybody to respect a law that was bought?" demanded Senator Caraway.

"From the view-point of the great consuming public of the United States," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "there never was any lobbying more nearly justified than that aimed to end the extortionate tax on raw sugar from abroad and to reduce rates on the refined product charged to housewife-buyers. And yet, frankly speaking," it continues, "we must regard all lobbying as evil and repudiate the doctrine that the end justifies the means."

"POCKET LIBRARY OF THE WORLD'S ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE"—We desire to correct an erroneous impression, brought to our attention by New York University as having gained some currency, relative to the sponsorship of our recently advertised new series, "Pocket Library of the World's Essential Knowledge."

This commanding new work containing outlines of the arts and sciences was written by several distinguished professors of the University under private contract with The Literary Digest and is being issued directly from the presses of Funk & Wagnalls Company.—*Editors.*



HOW TARIFF-MAKING HAS CHANGED! —Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

RECENT events in Wall Street have made many bulls bare. —*Brunswick Pilot.*

TARIFF philosophy in brief: Feed the dog well and the fleas will get their part.—*Brooklyn Times.*

"WOMEN don't marry geniuses," says a psychologist. No, it takes a genius to escape.—*London Opinion.*

IF what the style makers say is true, those who are selling skirts short should hurry to cover.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A DOMESTIC servant has written a play. It is said to contain one good situation after another.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

A SPLIT in the G. O. P. is reported. But when us Democrats get our fingers in it somebody will knock out the wedge.—*Dallas News.*

"BALDNESS is often the badge of the successful business man," says a writer. It certainly means that he has come out on top. —*The Humorist.*

IF the Senate keeps up this lobby probe much longer, the census takers in Washington will have an easier time.—*Leesburg* (*Fla.*) *Commercial.*

THAT critic of Mussolini who gets a sentence of thirty years may console himself with the thought that it won't be a crime that long.—*Brooklyn Times.*

ON Saturday five bandits got only $5,423 in three hold-ups, which shows how hard the Wall Street slump has hit our people. —*New York Evening Journal.*

ONE reason we await television with eager anticipation is to see if the morning exercise announcer is actually going through the exercises himself.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

LUCKILY a woman doesn't have to wait as many months for a long dress to be delivered as she has to wait for a head of bobbed hair to grow out.—*Kay Features.*

THERE hasn't been a bombing in Chicago for several days now, and we can't help but wonder whether the fruit-fly has finally attacked the pineapple crop.—*New York Evening Post.*

OUT in Chicago they have been debating whether or not there is a hell, and who knows but that down in hell there may be some interesting arguments on whether or not there is a Chicago.—*Springfield Union.*

THE University of Pennsylvania urges business men to study the want ads. We suspect that a lot of business men down around Wall Street will be studying the want ads now.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

LOS ANGELES woman, suing for divorce, tells the court her husband spanked her, pulled her ears and hair, slammed a door on her arm, and then locked her up in a closet. She says she doesn't know why he did these things. We do. He was mad at her.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE best way to take leave of the stock market is with a good buy.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

ONE thing we can be thankful for is that blankets don't follow skirt styles.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

ANOTHER difference between the stock market and poker is that in poker you can see your cards.—*Tampa Tribune.*

ONE thing we like about French politics is that it gives everybody a chance to get into a Cabinet.—*Dallas News.*

How terribly shocked he would be if old Solon knew what sort of people are sometimes called by his name.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BET Senator Brookhart will start wondering after a while why people don't invite him to parties any more.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WHEN the buyer is made equally guilty with the seller, the police will arrest the audience when they raid an obscene show. —*Brooklyn Times.*

BRITISH to Study Possibility of Abolishing Death Penalty.—Head-line. All that's needed is to adopt the American jury system.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

COUNT KEYSERLING says that the American people have no sense of humor, and if they don't think that's funny they haven't. —*New York Evening Post.*

IN the new lexicon of definitions in Wall Street an investment stock might be termed one that does not sag more than 50 points in one day.—*Wichita Eagle.*

FOR the $75,000 which Harry Thaw will have to pay for biting a night club hostess he probably could have bought two sandwiches in the same club.—*Detroit News.*

GOVERNMENT'S scheme to make stamps that stick should be entrusted to the tariff framers. They've gummed up everything pretty well so far.—*New York Evening Journal.*

MANY things are brought out in the investigation of the lobby business in Washington, not the least of which is the ability to pass the doe as well as the buck.—*Leesburg Commercial.*

THE British bishop of Manchester says he fears a struggle for mastery between men and women. Where has His Reverence been that he doesn't know that was settled quite a while ago? —*Macon Telegraph.*

UNCLE SAM fired a West Point cadet for getting married. Apparently the military authorities do not believe that a cadet should take up matrimony until he has learned how to fight. —*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Senate now beats all Gaul. While all Gaul, according to Cæsar, was divided into three parts, the Senate is now divided into Republicans, Democrats, coalition, old guard, insurgents, polecats, sons of the wild jackass, and young Turks. —*Springfield Republican.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIA'S "EMBATTLED FARMERS" FIGHTING SOVIET RULE

ALL IS NOT QUIET on the farm front of Soviet Russia. Guerrilla warfare between the Soviet Government and the one hundred-odd million of peasants whom it governs is in daily progress, we are told, with many casualties and much bloodshed on both sides. So stubborn is the struggle that some fear it may develop into civil war and a great political catastrophe. How it all began, we learn from Russian newspapers, is in this way. Soviet Russia's "Big Boss," J. Stalin, long ago abolished what little right of trading for themselves had been granted to the peasants by Lenin's "New Economic Policy." Stalin's regulations require the peasants to sell most of the grain they raise to government institutions and cooperatives under control of the Government. We are asked to imagine the rage of the farmers when this year the official price fixt by the Government on their grain is from ten to sixteen times less than its actual market value.

P. & A. photograph

WHERE THE YOKE BELONGS

On the horse, not on the Russian peasant. That is why the farmers rebel at grain prices decreed by the Soviet Government at from ten to sixteen times below the actual market value.

Feeling that they are being robbed by the Government, we read, the peasants hide their grain, bury it in the ground, or even burn it—anything rather than sell it to the Government. Then armed agents of the Government come looking for it, and conflict ensues between these agents and the farmers. Another grievance of the farmers, it seems, is that in their eyes the government tax, which must be paid in grain, is far too high. So they refuse to pay it, and this is said to lead to new encounters. This tax is held to be especially high as levied on the well-to-do peasants, or Kulaks, whom the Soviet regards as village capitalists and consequently its enemies. The Kulaks are described as being very vindictive in return. An Associated Press dispatch from Sukham in the Caucasus gives a brief and graphic account of the way the Government handles the Kulaks. Ten of them at one time were condemned to death, we read, for anti-Soviet agitation, profiteering, and opposing the Government's grain-collection campaign. It is further stated that a number of other Kulaks were at the same time sentenced to imprisonment.

Fault is found also with the Government, it is related, because, in accordance with the so-called "Five-Year Economic Plan," introduced some six months ago, the Government is trying to unite the poorer peasants, whom it regards as its friends and allies, into Collective Farms or *Kolkhoz*, and Soviet Farms, or *Sovkhoz*. These farms are controlled by the Government, Russian anti-Bolshevik editors point out, and it hopes that when a sufficient number of them have been organized, the Government will no longer be dependent for foodstuffs upon recalcitrant peasants. No little turmoil has been created, we are informed, because in organizing the Collective Farms, the Government often takes a part or even all of the land belonging to the Kulaks and gives it to the poorer peasants. The "war of the grain" in Russia, it seems, has been going on since summer, and the Menshevik weekly of the Russian Social Democrats, *Socialistichesky Vyestnik* (Berlin), advises us that even then, "there were frequent cases of assassination of Soviet officials in the villages. Moreover, there occurred real uprisings. In Pskov, for instance, crowds of peasants entered the city, surrounded the buildings in the local Soviet, and set fire to them."

During October, we read then, the movement became rabid. The Soviet press, it is said, does not hush up the fact. L. Lebedev describes the warfare in *Pravda*, the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party, in the following terms:

> "The trouble always begins by threats, by anonymous letters. Then the houses of village Communists or Soviet officials are set on fire. Shots are fired in the night at the Soviet workers. Kulaks muster even women for the fray. Cases of incendiarism begin to happen by the dozen. The Kulaks literally terrorize their enemies, and sometimes attack the police through gangs of bandits organized by Kulaks. This is one phase of the class struggle going on over collecting the grain. But there is also its purely political side. Through anti-Bolshevik intellectuals, village politicians, and various other agents, the Kulaks propagate among the peasants a political program of their own."

This program, Mr. Lebedev tells us, openly advocates attacks on the present policy of the Soviet Government and the Communist party at large. Commenting editorially, *Pravda* says:

> "We must prepare ourselves for fierce conflict with the wealthier peasants during the coming weeks. In a series of districts, the Kulaks evade the measures directed against them. Hiring all sorts of allies, winning over to their side the politically ignorant poor peasants, and various other elements, they continue to struggle for the frustration of our grain-collecting campaign. All along the line, we must deal a resolute and an annihilating blow to the Kulaks."

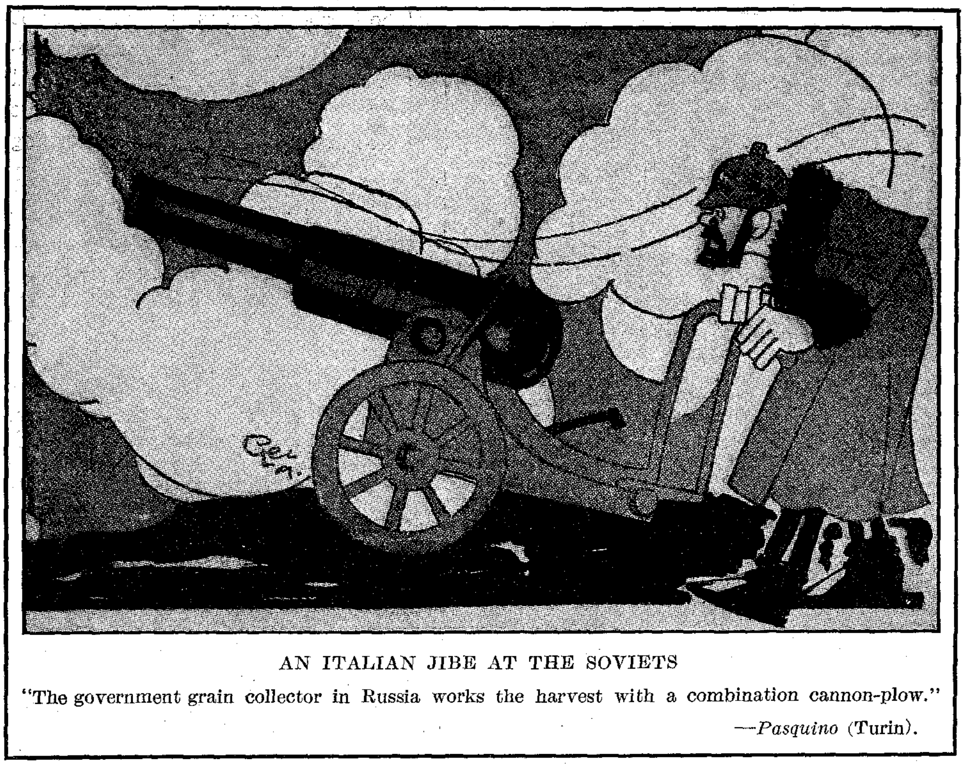
Sovietskaya Sibir, the official Communist organ published at Novo-Sibirsk, in Siberia, affirms that this peasant movement is especially strong in that part of Russia, and adds:

> "Some of the peasants describe the situation quite bluntly: 'It is time,' they say, 'to put an end to the hated Soviet power and to the Communists.' And attempts are being made to carry out this program. For instance, in the district of Kalyvan, where, some time ago, an anti-Soviet uprising took place, the Kulaks now are trying to persuade the population not to pay any taxes and not to deal with Soviet institutions."

Krassnaya Gazeta, published in Moscow, gives a dramatic description of the way in which local riots and uprisings often begin:

"Near the railroad station of Domossyedovo there gathered a crowd. Some agitator suddenly shouted: 'Down with Komsomols! (Members of the Union of Communist Youths). 'Down with Communists!' A heavy blow was dealt from behind to a Communist standing near, and simultaneously stones were flung at other Communists. At this moment Kereyunin, a Secret Police official, arrived at the spot. 'Kill him, too!' the crowd shouted, and he fell, bathed in blood. Maddened, the crowd rushed into the railroad station and began to wreck it and its contents. It was only because of the timely arrival of policemen and of workmen that the life of the station-master was saved."

How the Soviet Government fights back, may be gathered from the fact that the Soviet papers announce almost every day the execution of many Kulaks and various other village "counter-revolutionaries." Yet, Russian anti-Bolshevik papers published in Europe assert that in reality the number of both the assassinated Soviet officials and executed peasants is much higher than the Soviet press admits. In *Dni*, A. F. Kerensky's democratic daily, published in Prague, we read:



AN ITALIAN JIBE AT THE SOVIETS

"The government grain collector in Russia works the harvest with a combination cannon-plow."

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

"The number of executions taking place in Russia may be estimated at about seventy-five a day. According to a report that recently was submitted to the Ogpu (Secret Police) in Moscow, several thousand persons were executed in Russia during the last nine months.

"Of these victims, about 20 per cent. were classed as 'the organizers of the Kulak movement,' hundreds of others as 'the active opposers of the grain-collecting campaign,' and others as 'counter-revolutionaries in general.'"

Most of the anti-Bolshevik Russian editors assert that, whatever may be the final political result of this agrarian war, its economic result is clear. The peasants will restrict still more cultivated areas, so as to produce only what is necessary for their own consumption. Next year, it is claimed, the Soviet Government will have enormous difficulties with foodstuffs—still worse difficulties, indeed, than it has borne this year. Some anti-Bolshevik editors go further, as, for example, Prof. A. V. Kartashev, who says, in *Borba za Rossiyu*, a Russian weekly published in Paris:

"The Political Bureau of the Communist party has been already discussing the idea of abolishing the system of general military service in Russia and of organizing an army of hirelings instead. The Red Army, composed of peasants, as it is, is unreliable.

"The Soviet Government also is thinking of returning to the system of requisitions as it existed in 1919. Nobody sells foodstuffs for Russian money, which is valueless. There is almost no gold in the Soviet Treasury. All who could send what little gold they had to foreign 'bourgeois' banks abroad have sent it. It is true that the entire twelve years of Communist rule have been burdened with crises and difficulties. Yet the acute stage of warfare through which Soviet Russia is passing now reminds one of the bursting of a rubber balloon."

"PITIABLE" AMERICA

"MORE TO BE PITIED THAN CENSURED," is the verdict passed by some French writers on America in her flood-tide of prosperity. As for admiring American industrial and commercial progress, such sad observers avert their eyes from the awful spectacle of material plenty and luxury in the United States, for while American success seems to have no bounds set to it, the French are cautioned not to be misled as to what such power of wealth means. Along these lines runs the comment of a contributor to the Paris *Comoedia*, who calls our attention to a book of Henri Massis—"A Defense of the West"—in which America is evidently subjected to a severe pummeling. According to Mr. Massis, American prosperity is only "an imposing façade, the mighty collapse of which will probably be seen by our grandchildren." As quoted in *Comoedia*, Mr. Massis continues:

"One can imagine at a given period the general suicide of this nation, which will have lost its soul in seeking the most perfected means of living, and, having found them, will blow up the machine, as if fascinated by chaos. The reason is that one can not violate the conditions of human nature beyond certain limits. Baudelaire, in his preface to the stories of Edgar Allan Poe, uttered prophetic words to explain the evil that is silently working in the United States, a country that is at once gigantic and infantile. Baudelaire said: 'Proud of its material development, abnormal and almost monstrous, this newcomer has a naive faith in the almighty power of industry. He is convinced, as are some unfortunate ones among us, that industry will eventually devour the devil. The material activity which is exaggerated to such an extent as to be a national mania leaves very little room in the mind for things that are not of this earth.' And it is paid for while we are here below."

The name of this melancholy commentator on American decadence who drags in various writers of similar mood to prove his argument in the *Comoedia* is Max Frantel. Another witness he calls for the prosecution is a Mr. Maurras, who is reported as declaring that some of the compensating results of American prosperity are: "Increase of crime, decrease of the birth-rate, laxness of family ties." Mr. Frantel himself goes on to speak of American women in a manner new and unfamiliar to our ears from foreign lips:

"To us Latins the American woman, that luxurious and futile object, remains an object to amaze. Her rôle of mother, of wife, of guardian of the home is almost non-existent. Should one even speak in this connection of a home? Yet no society can live without such an armor. . . . No nation has ever seemed to me to have felt so tragically the emptiness of its soul. Its moral life has become enfeebled in proportion as its material prosperity has grown. But what are the foundations of a spiritual life that is not nourished on the profoundest realities of humanity?"

NO MORE "SLAVES OF THE GODS" IN INDIA

THE HORRIBLE ERA OF INDIA'S "Slaves of the Gods," as Katherine Mayo has called child wives, is brought to an end with the passage of a bill penalizing marriage for girls under fourteen and boys under sixteen. If the law is vigorously enforced, say its supporters, it will "make for a healthier, happier India." An audacious step has been taken, according to some Indian writers, but it means the beginning of a new age in social reform. The law will soon take effect, we are told, and meanwhile it is being anathematized by old-fashioned people who regard it as an unwarranted interference with religion and custom. While some British and Indians in the country congratulate the Government of India for throwing its weight on the right side of the argument, other Indians deplore the Government's actions in giving their wholehearted support to "so wanton an outrage on Hindu as well as Moslem feeling." These discordant views echo and reecho in both Indian-edited and British-edited journals. The enthusiasm of the reformers is reflected in *The People* (Lahore), whose observations are here presented in a slightly condensed form:

From Katherine Mayo's "Mother India"—Courtesy of Harcourt, Brace & Co.

AN INDIAN CHILD WIFE AND HER HUSBAND

"A healthier, happier India" is forecast as the result of a new law penalizing marriage for girls under fourteen and boys under sixteen.

> "The social reformer has reason to rejoice over the work of the Indian Legislative Assembly just concluded at Simla. The Sarda bill to abolish child marriage is perhaps of greater importance than all previous social-reform legislation. The passage of the bill by sixty-seven votes against fourteen inaugurates a new epoch in social reform in this country.
>
> "It is said by critics the bill was passed with the aid of official and European votes. The fact is it would have been passed much earlier if European and official votes had not obstructed its passage. On the present occasion the bill would certainly have been accepted by the Assembly even if officials had kept aside.
>
> "The threat had been held out that if the Assembly passed the bill the Moslem members would walk out in protest. The threat was made good, but resulted merely in a feeble demonstration by no more than half a dozen Assembly Mussulmans. The number of Moslems who voted for the bill was much greater than that of the walkers-out, tho not greater than those voting against it.
>
> "Now there can be little doubt that the passage of the bill does hurt the religious susceptibilities of some people. Rightly or wrongly they understand some ancient texts to enjoin child marriage or to interdict legislation against it. But a text can be found against every good thing, against teaching the Darwinian theory. There must be a limit beyond which the most ancient texts can not be respected.
>
> "Lives of women and children are more sacred than absurd injunctions contained in texts. Nobody objects to some people clinging to the most preposterous of texts and tenets if the effects are confined to these people themselves. But the nation can not be exposed to dysgenic influences and to all sorts of physical maladies out of regard for the notions of these people. The greatest triumph of the Sarda bill is to establish once for all that marriage laws are not above secular interference."

The *People's* editorial writer thus gages the effect that the legislation to abolish child marriage is bound to have:

> "The Sarda bill will obliterate the worst of the Miss Mayo evils in India. It will immensely enhance India's prestige in the eyes of all civilized nations. It will, beyond doubt, add a good deal to the national efficiency of Indians. In its train will come a revision of other aspects of marriage legislation, and all remnants of sex dominance will have to be replaced by comradeship of the two sexes. The girls rescued from too early marriage will not be merely wasting time. They will equip themselves for a fuller life, and their influence is bound to be felt in social, political, and cultural fields."

How indignantly the orthodox Hindus regard the new legislation may be gathered from the report that meetings of protest against it are being held all over the country. These orthodox Hindus maintain that child marriage is enjoined by their religion. So they regard the new law as "infringing the elementary rights and privileges of a large section of his Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects." Resolutions condemning the action of the Indian Legislative Assembly were passed at a meeting at Tinnevelly in southern India, which are recorded in the Madras *Hindu:*

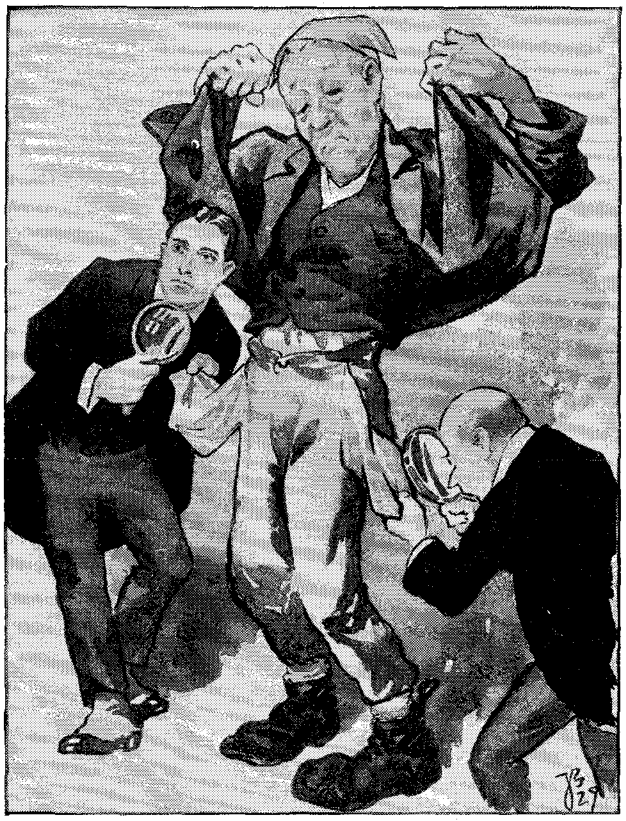
> "This public meeting holds that marriage is a religious *samskara* (obligation or institution) for the *Dwijas* (the twice-born or the three higher castes, the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas); that it should, therefore, continue to be performed according to the spiritual texts; that no temporal legislative body of the State is competent to make innovations in the said *Samskara;* that the Sarda marriage bill is a direct violation of the religious and the spiritual conception of the marriage *dharma* (religion) of the *Dwijas;* and that it should, therefore, be opposed by all legitimate and peaceful means."

The orthodox among the Moslems also regard the measure as an unwarranted "intrusion upon the customary law" applicable to them. Authorities on the *Sheriat* (Islamic law) cried themselves hoarse, but without effect. Finding opposition of no avail, Sir Abdul Qayum, a Moslem member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, declared that "various discordant parties" in the Legislature had collaborated to secure its passage. That remark is taken as a text by the British-owned and British-edited Madras *Mail* for an editorial pointing out the danger of such tactics. To quote:

> "It must be conceded that in different conditions, the collaboration which has made the passage of the Sarda bill possible may be employed to wreck like measures, or to impose rules and methods of life and conduct repugnant to the religion of important communities. Fortunately, the voting on the Sarda bill revealed no class or communal bias. Members of each community were to be found in each division lobby, various communities were represented among the 'ayes' and the 'noes.'
>
> "Democracy is notoriously fickle, and democracy needs often to be saved from itself by the application of the brake of caution. Sir Abdul Qayum appreciated the danger of joint majorities. If he be able to communicate his fear to those entrusted with the framing of India's future constitution, we may be spared the worst dangers of such majorities, and assured that every attack on custom and social habit shall be as fully considered, and as elaborately discust as the raising of the age of marriage has been. We may, too, see a little more kindly consideration shown to those defenders of orthodoxy who are as sincere in their beliefs as the most ardent of reformers."

GERMANY'S "RED DICTATORSHIP"

FEAR OF THE SOCIALISTS in Germany, or what is known officially as the Social Democracy, now in control of the Government, is said to be driving the Conservative and business elements of the country to a concerted effort to break what they call the "red dictatorship." These elements are elated at Hugenberg's success in polling 4,000,000 votes against the Young plan, as noted in these pages last week, and they hope to win the coming national referendum, repudiate the admission of war-guilt in the Versailles Treaty, halt the payment of reparations, and oust the Socialists from power. Part of their program is to "view with alarm" the Socialist "menace" to the Fatherland. A high note of panic is voiced by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which declares that it is not merely the fact that "the radicals are in control of a well-organized police," but also that they are "in possession of administrative power." According to this daily, they employ every method of "constitutional perversion and legal manipulation" to defend their position against the onset of a Germany patriotically self-conscious, which is now advancing upon them. This Hamburg newspaper goes on to say:



GERMAN SATIRE

"When the reparations probers are quite sure not a cent is left in the poor German's pockets, they will not seize his trousers, but will merely order him to fill his pockets again."

—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Berlin).

> "Practically our national constitution exists only on paper. The parliamentary system has become transformed into a dictatorship by partizan groups in a coalition. In this coalition the Socialist party dictates.
>
> "The dictatorship is a form of government whereby the decisive political will emanates from a source against the measures of which practically no resistance is possible—be this will that of one person or of a group or even of a party. The moment resistance to such measures is possible the dictatorship ends."

Another complaint against the Socialists in Germany is made by the Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten*, which blames the "Socialistic dictatorship" for the growing intensity of class hatred throughout the country. The Socialists, declares this Leipzig daily, are not working for the general welfare of the nation, but for the destruction of whatever class is not Socialist, and it adds:

> "The established fact from which any political activity in Germany proceeds is this. We have, among forty-one million entitled to vote, between twelve and thirteen million Marxian Socialist votes. These votes, to the total of some ten millions, are at the disposal of our country's foes in whatever policy they frame against Germany. First and foremost France can rely upon ten million Socialist German votes for her own purposes. The three million German Communist votes are not so certainly at her disposal, but they play their important part in any contingency to the division and to the weakness of Germany.
>
> "In the days of the convention that framed the present German Constitution at Weimar, France was able to make good her policy of international hate—as exprest in the Versailles dictatorship Treaty—only with the aid of the German Social Democratic party.
>
> "The 'independent' Socialists, who numbered then about two or three millions, dragged the government Socialists in their wake, the latter numbering about eleven and a half millions. This Marxian bloc brought the Center party with its six million voters into line. The Socialists and the Center party undertook together responsibility for the false 'yes'—the signature of the Versailles Treaty. Later the Democrats, who had balked at the false 'yes,' got together with the Socialists and the Center party to form the so-called Weimar Coalition Ministry. This ministry conducted the policy of the false 'Yes,' an unconditional fulfilment of the Versailles Treaty, until the whole system, as a result of the French occupation of the Ruhr, collapsed with the German rate of exchange.
>
> "Next came the temporary mummery of the Dawes plan. Here again German policy was a forced one, to the extent, at any rate, that the Social Democratic party with its menaces, compelled acceptance of the plan—played the game of our enemies, in other words.
>
> "In anxiety over the acute crisis German policy went again head over heels into the agony of the fulfilment policy. The Young plan, a milestone along the way of this upheaval, names figures far beyond the limits of Germany's capacity to pay.
>
> "Germany binds herself up to 1988 to make payments which the champions of the Young plan themselves are convinced that she can not meet or be held to. The Social Democratic party has the great satisfaction of having dragged along the path of this false 'Yes,' to which German diplomacy is tied, not only the Center party and the Democratic party but the German People's party as well. Thus is the German Government bound to the false 'yes' which it deems it imperative to utter."

But an impassioned and fearless defender of the Socialist party is the Berlin *Vorwaerts*, organ of the Social Democratic party, which scorns attacks on the Coalition Ministry in power in Berlin as a bundle of "lies and libels" issued by "military adventurers." They are engaged, we read, in a desperate campaign to bring about a return of the "old imperialism." Naturally to such Germans, it is declared, Socialists of all shades comprise "the enemy." But to the toiling millions of Germany the Socialists are glorious, and so is their party, according to *Vorwaerts*, which continues:

> "Long live the party!
>
> "The party! As the Social Democrat utters these two words, he is charged with quite a different sentiment from that of the hangers-on of any bourgeois political group. For the true Social Democrat the party is great, and greatest. This party was, is, and will be the only leader of the working people.
>
> "There is nothing in the shape of progress in the life history of the working-class that was not achieved by the Social Democracy—equal suffrage for man and woman, shortened working hours—at one time twelve to fifteen out of the twenty-four—to eight or nearly so, a Sunday rest day, working-class insurance and tenant right as well as landlord right, free scope for working-class organization, a beginning of cooperation of the worker in industrial establishments and in administration of the law.
>
> "There is nothing in the shape of a demand for the recognition of working-class rights that was not the original demand of the Social Democracy. . . .
>
> "Rise and progress of the Social Democratic party mean growing power for the working-class. A backward movement of the Social Democratic party will mean triumph for the foes of the wage-earner.
>
> "Let there be no weakening of the struggle in the face of all the reactionary elements of Germany."

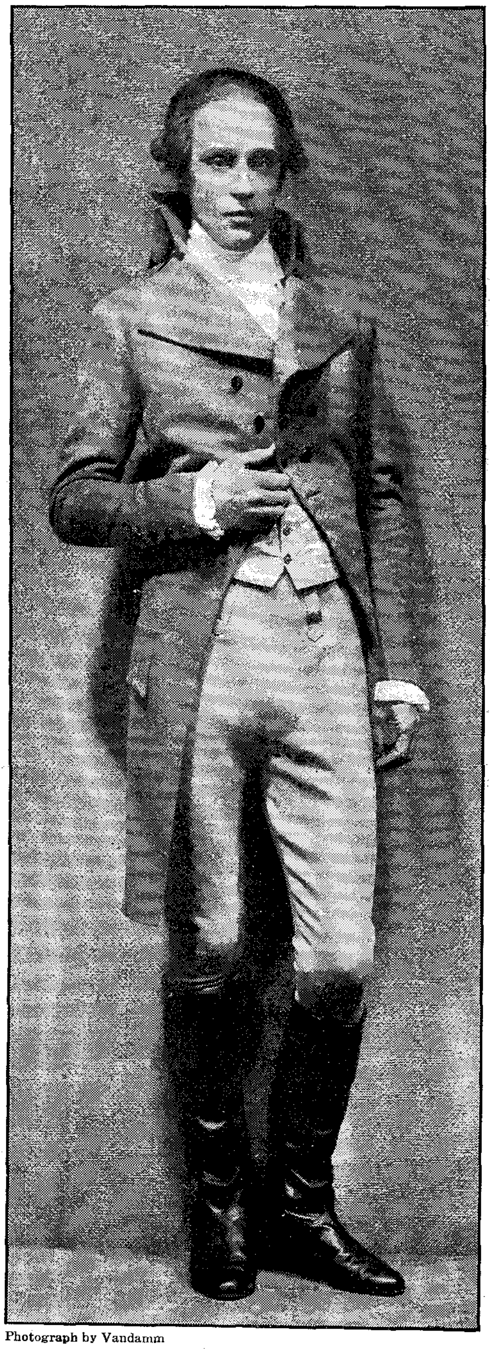
LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

ANOTHER ROAD TO YESTERDAY

NOTHING ESCAPES THE FILM OR THE STAGE. Even Einstein's theory of the relativity of time has been grappled with, but in this case the debt is not to Einstein but to Henry James. Back in 1909 Mr. James began a story called "The Sense of the Past." He wrote a short part and let it cool for five years. Then the war came, and he returned to it as relief from the scene of collapsing contemporary society, and added another part, only to be interrupted in 1915 by death. But he left a full scenario of his intentions. This Mr. John S. Balderston has erected into the play "Berkeley Square," which is now fascinating as well as puzzling both critics and audiences at the Lyceum Theater. Not many of the critics, apparently, have braved the rigors of Mr. James's prose to find the origins of the plot, but it is all, or nearly all, there, except some added touches of modernity that commend the play to modern audiences. For a man to live in both the eighteenth and twentieth centuries takes some stretch of imagination to conceive, but Mr. James does it, and Mr. Balderston, acknowledging his debt, makes the two periods live alternate in the consciousness of his hero, so vividly realized by Leslie Howard. Mr. Atkinson of the New York *Times* lets us in on the secret of the play's concoction:

> "The plot comes from Henry James's 'The Sense of the Past'; even James could not subdue it entirely. On its way to the stage it has turned up in two versions, both of which were played in London, and the script has been variously revised by J. C. Squire, editor of the London *Mercury*, and our own Marc Connelly. In fact, rumors have it that even others of no mean repute have been medicine-men in spite of themselves, and have helped to put 'Berkeley Square' in order for American audiences. They have not killed the patient; they have given us a play that casts a spell."



Photograph by Vandamm

LOST IN THE PAST

Mr. Leslie Howard, as *Peter Standish*, who slips back into the eighteenth century and gets it entangled with his twentieth-century consciousness.

To tell the story briefly and not get entangled in the flitting back and forth between the two periods of time has taxed the ingenuity of the critics. Perhaps Philip Lockridge of the New York *Sun* serves us best:

> "It is with no intention of frightening any one from one of the most completely satisfactory plays now available that this matter of the relativity of time is brought up. But without some fleeting notion of the possibility that everything, in some vaguely comprehensible manner, depends on where you sit, it is difficult to imagine how any one will be able with equanimity to observe *Peter Standish* turning into one of his own great-grandfathers. Under the most favorable circumstances it is likely to prove a bit difficult, unless you are willing to clutch firmly at the idea that *Peter* was merely a trifle upset for the moment.
>
> "But this reverse reincarnation you must wrestle with when you see 'Berkeley Square,' which its author, John L. Balderston, intimates was suggested by a fragment of Henry James's, entitled 'The Sense of the Past.' For that is precisely what happened to *Peter*. One calm afternoon he walked out of a room in London, where he was having tea with his fiancée, and stept into the eighteenth century. He was still *Peter Standish*, but by no means the same *Peter Standish*—he was that very early *Peter Standish* who was painted by Reynolds.
>
> "He met his ancestors and wandered through their London, lamenting bitterly that they were, in their ignorance, tearing down priceless landmarks which they recognized only as antiquated eyesores. And he was every now and then betrayed into talking to them as tho they could be expected to think of themselves as ancestors. It was, for example, disconcerting to the *Duchess of Devonshire* to hear herself discust as one of the outstanding figures of a very interesting historical period. Quite naturally she resented the past tense fully as much as she enjoyed the epigrams of Oscar Wilde—those epigrams which had not had a chance to become shopworn because they would not be uttered, yet, for a hundred years or so.
>
> "Very delicately does Mr. Balderston slip from the delightful foolery which, as you can see, grows easily out of his situation, into the romantic tragedy of *Peter's* love for *Helen*, who alone could understand him without fear. For the time illusion was, for *Helen*, a very slight thing. At times, as this less whimsical situation takes form, the play broadens and deepens, until certain universal implications flow from it. But for the most part it remains immediate—a romantic tale of lovers parted by an accident of their relation to time. For *Helen*, as it happened, died a hundred years or more before *Peter* got around to being born.
>
> "The whole matter—and here is given but the barest of unsatisfactory outlines—is considered by the author with a really beautiful sureness of touch. He has made of 'Berkeley Square' a stimulating experience. It is polished, highly literate, now and then—as presented at the Lyceum—it is oddly moving."

Many critics have had "second thoughts" about the play, for this most unusual drama does not let one forget quickly. People are crowding the theater to see it; a fact that might solace Mr. James in Elysium, since his own efforts in the theater were so negative. Mr. Balderston, as *The Times* reveals, wrote the play for American audiences, and New York managers shied off from it in 1925, when the first chance was theirs. Now a pronounced success, it must leave timid managers here regretful.

THE "HUMANIZED" BRITANNICA

THREE READERS IN AMERICA for every one in England! The fact being recognized by the editors of the new "Encyclopædia Britannica," the English look on with some dismay at the "Americanization" of this great compendium of information. They find the reasons to be "partly financial and partly psychological," for "all classes in America have what might be called the reference-book mind." The framer of these phrases for *The London Mercury* is Mr. Clennell Wilkinson, who looks back to the birth of the encyclopedia in Scotland in 1768, its flourishing in England, to its emigration to the United States, an end that he thinks needs a little explaining to his English readers. As for America—

> "In that wideawake country the most ignorant people are anxious, if only for conversational purposes, to acquire some rough acquaintance with subjects which they are told are important—even if they can never hope to understand them properly. They do not ignore or sneer at everything outside their own mental vision, as is our invariable custom here. They like to see a book like the "Encyclopædia" in their shelves. They may not get much time for reading it; but it creates an atmosphere, lends an air of culture to the home; and, after all, they can afford it. In no other country in the world except America will you find that happy combination of intellectual curiosity and surplus cash. No encyclopedia, conceived on such a scale as this one, can live without America. America pays the piper, and not unreasonably demands the right to call every alternate tune. The process of Americanization can not stop where it is. The editor may continue to be an Englishman, in deference to the title of the work; but by the time that nine out of every ten readers are Americans we must presume that, say, five-sixths of the letterpress will be written over there, and from their 'angle.'
>
> "Why regret it? Why not admit frankly that the old 'Encyclopædia,' as regards all its more important and learned contributions, was becoming intolerably long-winded and dull? No one but experts made any frequent use of it, because no one but experts could understand its expert language. The fourteenth edition, on the other hand, because it had to be Americanized, had also to be 'humanized'—to quote from its advertisements—in order to meet the requirements of the new kind of reader. And 'humanized' in a very large proportion of the work—and that not the least scholarly—has simply meant plain English, and a merciful brevity, and a few explanatory words now and then to help the ordinary reader over some style."

TAORMINA ON THE COVER

FAMILIAR TO MOST TRAVELED AMERICANS is that lovely spot on the east coast of Sicily called Taormina. It clings to the side of a mountain over 600 feet above the sea-level, and its history stretches back into the dim periods before the Christian era. It is a favorite resort for the tourist, the artist, and the archeologist, and the glimpse that we give on our cover to-day will be welcomed by all who have threaded its climbing streets or strolled along the one broader highway that stretches through the town. For the archeologist it presents fruitful material, for its history has been interwoven with strands from the Greeks, the Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, and Normans. Its most imposing monument is the Greco-Roman theater, which commands the finest view of Mount Etna, from base to summit; and many an artist has struggled to express this tremendous mountain in paint. Our view is of a more domestic character, in which intrude suggestions of the small trade in pottery that helps to support a not overprosperous population.

The artist of "Street Corner in Taormina, Sicily," is Mrs. Anne Richards Brewster, who is a daughter of the late William T. Richards, who enjoyed fame as a marine painter in his day. It was natural that Miss Richards should early acquire respect for and interest in nature and sound workmanship. She first exhibited, at the age of fourteen, at the New York Water Color Society's show. Aside from her father's instruction, she studied in Boston under Dennis Bunker, and in New York under H. Siddons Mowbray, also at the Art Students' League under William M. Chase and Daniel Chester French. Going to Paris she worked in the Académie Julien under Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens. When only nineteen she received the Dodge Prize at the National Academy, New York, and shortly after took up her residence in London, where much time was given to painting miniatures as well as landscapes. In 1905 she was married to Prof. William T. Brewster of Barnard College; and she has held various exhibitions of the scenes painted by her in Greece, Egypt, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. The exhibition from which the "Street Corner in Taormina" was taken records a painting expedition in various European corners.

"In the dispute of the moment as to whether we shall have 'pictures and sculpture of something or nothing,'" she writes: "I feel strongly that pictures of which the pattern is based on something—that is, on the artist's vivid impression of objects and effects—have more immediate and permanent value to the world than pattern based on nothing but pattern. That is the game, the interesting and exciting game; to use the 'facts' in design to express and to interpret."

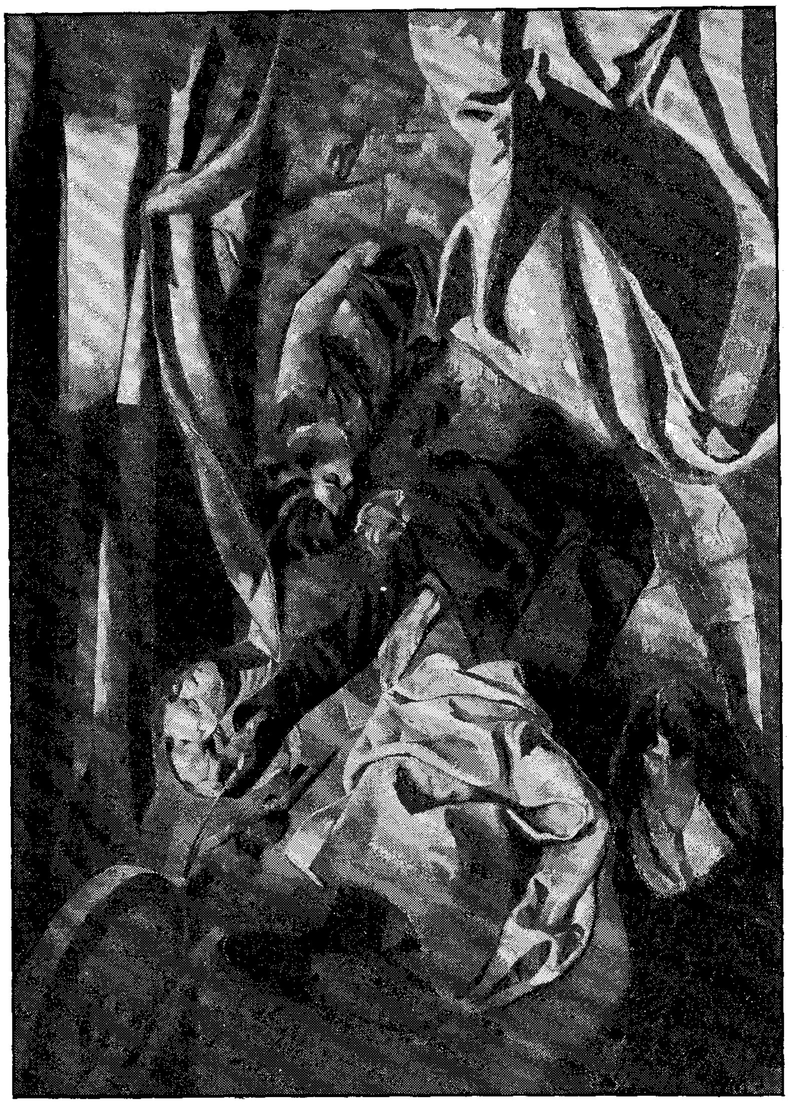
THE POET LAUREATE'S BOMB

ENGLAND MAY BE ENJOYING the last of her Poets Laureate. Rumor has it that Mr. MacDonald will appoint no successor to Robert Bridges, should his Government outlive the poet. Mr. Bridges has found no inspiration in the births, marriages, and deaths of royalty, the recognition of which was the designed function of the office, and was scrupulously observed at least by Alfred Tennyson. Dr. Bridges's omissions may, however, be counted a minor offense in view of his latest activity. "There will be both savagery and war in the world of poetry," says the London *Daily Express,* "and the strike will be encouraged by none other than Dr. Robert Bridges, the Poet Laureate, the singer with the Trappist Muse." For without benefit of committee to support him, he has reopened the question of reformed English spelling, and given *The Daily Express* its cue in writing "That where ther is any savagery, ther wil be war":

> "Dr. Bridges published yesterday, on his eighty-fifth birthday, 'The Testament of Beauty' (Oxford University Press) a poem of 190 pages, dedicated to the King, a monumental work in which are passages of great power and sheer beauty. The book is a poetic revolution, the foundation of a new spelling which experts believe may revolutionize literature.
>
> "The Laureate, silent so long, has exploded a bomb under English literature.
>
> "The poem is startling. At times it rivals Wordsworth in sugary simplicity, sometimes it is as abstruse and tortured as Browning at his worst, again there are passages of such sweet truth that the reader draws his breath.
>
> "But all through the poem, as if his pen were a lancet, Dr. Bridges has placed the language on the operating table and cut and carved at the spelling.
>
> "The idiom is pseudo-phonetic. Silent letters go by the board. 'Captive' is 'captiv,' 'will' is 'wil,' 'there' is 'ther,' 'steadfast' is 'stedfast.' This new spelling irritates and jars like too much pepper in a plate of soup.
>
> "Dr. Bridges, however, has achieved a great work. There are lines which will go into any dictionary of quotations. 'Sang his throbbing passion to immortal sleep' is perfect.
>
> "'That where ther is any savagery ther wil be war' is merely pen-picking at a platitude.
>
> "Has Dr. Bridges written a masterpiece or started a crusade? It is for him to explain."

WHAT IS THE RIGHT SIDE UP OF A PICTURE?

ACADEMICIANS LAUGHED, THEN GREW GRAVE. The second-prize picture of the National Academy had been hung wrong side up. Judges had thought it worthy of a $500 Altman prize. The joke was on them—altho, as a front-page newspaper story, it is on "modern art." Here is a situation that may make this year's exhibition of the National Academy as popular as the 69th Regiment Armory Show was some fifteen or more years ago, when people flocked to see "The Nude Descending the Staircase." Few there were who saw the figure in the long slanting triangles that seemed to make up the picture's composition. Here the problem will be to find the "fossils." Mr. Edwin W. Dickinson's picture is named "The Fossil Hunters," and the hanging committee were clearly at a loss as to what attitude one takes in this geological pursuit. Does one recline or stand on one's head? The easier posture was chosen, but it was found the artist preferred it otherwise. The *Herald Tribune's* front-page story is in part this:



HELP FIND THE FOSSILS

Edwin W. Dickinson's "The Fossil Hunters," awarded the second Altman prize when hung end-upwards. Look at it with the right side as bottom and you will see how the judges viewed it. Perhaps you'll see it better that way.

"The error was not discovered until, in removing the picture for hanging in the winter exhibition, some one observed that 'Top' had been written at one end on the back and 'Bottom' at the other. These two ends had formed the sides of the picture as it had been hanging.

"The members of the hanging committee and others who were present were stricken with mirth and consternation. They hardly could believe that the $500 Altman prize had been awarded for a picture which had been hung with its top at the side instead of at the top, and telephoned to Mr. Dickinson. He confirmed their suspicion that the end labeled 'Top' really was the top of the picture, and it was hung properly.

"What contributed to the original error was Mr. Dickinson's unusual placing of his signature on the canvas. He had signed his name at the side instead of at the bottom, thus leading the authorities astray.

"There is not much in the picture itself to set them right. The position of the principal figures, a madonna and a small girl, engaged apparently in a hopeless quest for fossils, is rather more restful and normal when the picture is hung sideways than when it is hung right side up, as, in the latter position, both madonna and girl are seen with their heads downward.

"When the picture is hung sidewise the madonna is in a reclining position, apparently taking small interest in the hunt for fossils, but the girl is stooping forward as if still confident that there must be a fossil in the picture somewhere.

"In neither position does the picture afford convincing evidence that there will be any chance of success for the fossil hunters. When it is hung sideways, the madonna appears to be reclining upon a sadly rumpled bed, in which the girl is seeking fossils. When the picture is hung right side up, both the madonna and the girl appear to be crawling with their heads down, among a mass of crumpled draperies, hunting fossils."

If any comfort is awaiting chagrined Academicians, it may be in the New York *Times* story that "the painting had been hung similarly on its side in the 1928 Carnegie International Exhibition in Pittsburgh, and that art lovers then had suspected nothing wrong." *The Times* did not secure much help from the artist in elucidation, and was forced to rely on itself to discover the meaning:

"When the artist himself was reached in Provincetown by telephone yesterday, he would not confirm the entire story as it was learned authoritatively here yesterday, saying that the jury of award had telephoned him merely to confirm its opinion about the proper hanging of the picture, and that he did not want his painting to attract attention on other grounds than its merit.

"When asked for an interpretation of his puzzling canvas, Mr. Dickinson said that it had no philosophical significance, and that it was a straight figure composition, but he did clarify some objects in the painting, the identity of which hitherto had been uncertain.

"The picture is called 'The Fossil Hunters,' but the fossils defied detection yesterday afternoon. However, there are some bivalves in the picture, the artist said. It all started as a still-life with a death mask of Beethoven as the pièce de résistance. From that it developed into a figure composition, in ghostly gray black and blue.

"In one corner is a grindstone and in the opposite the figure of a downcast young woman. Occupying the center of the canvas is a recumbent old man, with a twig in one hand, and above him is the figure of another young woman, apparently standing on her head. Long twisted folds of drapery complete the picture."

Turning to expert appraisal, we find Mr. Royal Cortissoz writing in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"There are a few other paintings on the walls which suggest an imaginative purpose. Mr. Dickinson's 'Fossil Hunters' is one of them, but we must confess to finding the point to his scheme too perplexing. Neither, it may be added, is it in other ways attractive. This strange welter of forms and draperies, painted almost in monochrome and in an abysmally low key, has no pictorial quality and no charm of color. Probably the jury gave it a prize for the excellent tonality which it nevertheless possesses, excellent from a strictly technical point of view, and from the air of manual skill which envelops it."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

Courtesy of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society

"AND THEY LIVED HAPPY EVER AFTER": HUMAN DIVIDENDS ON GIFTS BY RICH AND POOR

History has no parallel for the millions spent in philanthropy to-day, and some of the most splendid charitable work is done by organizations which take poor boys and girls from sweltering city streets to summer camps. This is a group at Rethmore Home, Tenafly, New Jersey, conducted by the New York diocese of the Episcopal Church. It is estimated that two and a third billions were spent in philanthropy in 1928.

THE NEW GOSPEL OF WEALTH

NO MODERN DIVES SHALL CRY IN HELL for a cup of cold water while a Lazarus looks pityingly down from the barrier of heaven, we might well believe, for all millionaires are philanthropists, it would seem from a survey of the billions which America's stewards of great wealth have poured into the coffers of charity. History, says Clyde Furst, secretary of the Carnegie Foundation, in *The World's Work*, has no parallel for the development of philanthropy which marks our age. Its story is one of amazingly successful investments in human welfare, made often by those who knew the sting of penury in youth, and did not forget it when fortune made them secure against the ravages of the proverbial wolf. But the vast volume of these investments is not made up of the gifts of millionaires alone. Those of lesser means have contributed their share; the mite of the widow helps to swell the total. So while the mourners go about Wall Street, we may refresh our spirits with a dip into the marvelous story of American philanthropy. Information collected for the 1929 report of President Hoover's Committee on Recent Economic Changes in the United States indicates, says Mr. Furst, that public expenditure for education, libraries, health, and charity more than tripled from three-quarters of a billion dollars in 1915 to two and three-quarter billions in 1926, and—

"Other sources of information estimate that personal and private gifts in 1927 amounted to 1,080 millions for religious purposes, 257 for charity, 214 for education, and 58 millions for art, recreation, and similar purposes—a total of two billion dollars. It is estimated that the total for 1928 amounted to two and a third billions.

"There was published by the National Bureau of Economic Research in 1928 a study of the trends of philanthropy in New Haven, as a typical city. The receipts of its philanthropies increased from a million dollars in 1900 to six millions in 1925.

"During the quarter-century the receipts of Protestant organizations were doubled, those of Jewish organizations multipled by five, the Catholic by six, of miscellaneous organizations by eight, and of hospitals by eighteen. Individual donors appeared to give away the same proportion of their wealth throughout the period, a fourth or a third of one per cent., annually. Receipts from them increased fourfold, from endowments sevenfold. The proportion of gifts for religious purposes decreased by one-half, those for health and character building doubled during the quarter-century.

"The extent and nature of giving for health service is illustrated by a recent estimate that the country spends half a billion a year to maintain its hospitals, and by such specific instances as the medical school and hospital completed by Vanderbilt University in 1915 with resources of approximately fifteen million dollars; the medical center completed in 1928 by Columbia University and the Presbyterian and other hospitals at a cost of thirty million dollars; and the similar center which has been undertaken by Cornell University and the New York Hospital at a prospective cost of sixty millions."

A handbook of the churches, issued by the Federal Council of Churches in 1927, reports, we read, that the churches in the United States own four billions' worth of property, and have approximately two hundred million dollars of annual income, half of which is distributed in other benevolences. New York City alone has more than two thousand separate agencies for social betterment. Some seventy community foundations, funds, or trusts cared for by trust companies and committees of disbursement selected by public officers and representative associations have come into existence since 1914, and we are reminded that the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations, the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, and the Boy and the Girl Scouts, with their vast properties, are all supported by voluntary contributions. The public giving to education is perhaps the most adequately recorded, says Mr. Furst, and he informs us:

"The United States Bureau of Education reports the increase between 1900 and 1926 of the equipment of our universities and colleges from 162 to 1,356 millions of dollars, their endowments from 147 to 938 millions. The total assets of these institutions increased sixfold, from one-third of a billion to two and a third billions of dollars, during the quarter-century. The same Bureau records an increase in gifts and bequests for education from 15 million dollars in 1900 to 126 million in 1926.

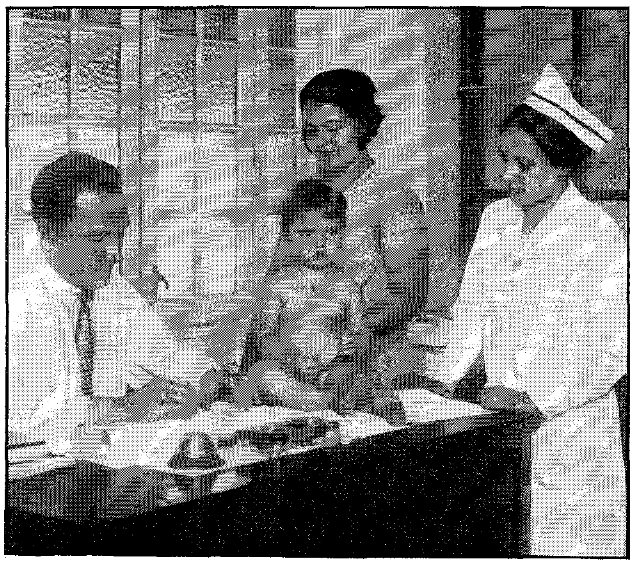
"Columbia University reports the receipt between 1900 and

1928 of money gifts amounting to seventy million dollars; from 1901 to 1910 they averaged a million and a half annually, from 1911 to 1920, two millions, from 1921 to 1928 five millions. Harvard University received gifts averaging three million dollars in 1920 and 1921, and four and a half millions in 1922, 1924, and 1925.

"The John D. Rockefellers, father and son, have given fifty million dollars to the University of Chicago. Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford gave half that sum to the university which bears their name, Mr. George Eastman has given an equal amount to the University of Rochester, and it is estimated that an equal amount will be received by Duke University from the estate of James B. Duke. Gordon McKay bequeathed twenty million dollars to Harvard University, John W. Sterling an equal amount to Yale, and Henry C. Frick fifteen millions to Princeton. The recent tendency of individuals to contribute large sums to institutions that are owned and controlled by States is conspicuously illustrated by the University of California, which has received during the past decade an average of at least a million dollars a year from private sources."

Sixty-eight campaigns for other colleges brought in a total of $159,000,000, and a campaign to procure $20,000,000 for Yale exceeded the mark by $1,000,000, more than 22,000 persons contributing. A bulletin of the Russell Sage Foundation library, issued in 1926, gives information, we read, concerning 179 endowed foundations in the United States:

"Of the seventy-nine for which dates of organization or incorporation are given, seven were established before 1900; twenty-five between 1901 and 1913, at the rate of two a year; twenty-one between 1914 and 1920, at the rate of three a year; and twenty-six between 1920 and 1925, at the rate of five a year.

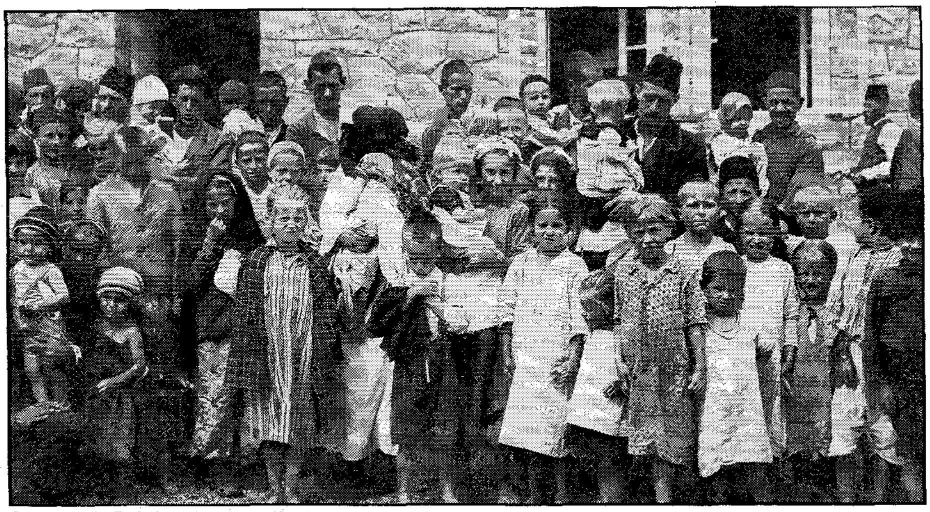

Courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York

CATCHING THEM YOUNG

A clinic at one of the child health stations operated in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by the National Department of Health, with which the Rockefeller Foundation cooperates.

Fifty-seven foundations reported total resources of 839 million dollars—twenty-one reporting less than a million dollars each, twenty-one from one to five millions each, ten from ten to forty millions, two from fifty to eighty millions, and three more than one hundred millions each.

"Next in number to the fifty-eight Community Trusts for general community needs are thirty-seven for charity, public, and social welfare; twenty-nine for education, including its international aspects; eleven for child welfare; seven for health; five for international peace; four for music; three each for economics, the fine arts, the benefit of Negroes, and science; two each for agriculture, industrial employees, and religion; and one each for the blind, for engineering, government, heroism, industry, and wild life."


Courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York

MORE COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF HEALTH

The long arm of the Rockefeller Foundation reaches into Jugoslavia, as elsewhere in the world. Here we see a group assembled outside a health station awaiting vaccination against smallpox.

That Crœsus of steel, Andrew Carnegie, carried out his "gospel of wealth" by distributing nine-tenths of his fortune, or $350,000,000, during his lifetime, two-thirds of this going into the establishment of eight large, permanent foundations; the two Rockefellers have given approximately $600,000,000 in founding various benefactions whose work for mankind is their monument, and—

"Other foundations having resources of ten or more million dollars each include the Millbank Memorial Fund, incorporated in 1905 by Elizabeth Millbank Anderson, with $10,000,000 especially for studies and demonstrations of child welfare, mental hygiene, and individual and community health; the Russell Sage Foundation, established in 1907 by Mrs. Russell Sage, with $10,000,000, later increased by $5,000,000, for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States, especially through the organization of charity, education, recreation, remedial loans, social legislation, and through libraries, research, surveys, statistics, exhibits, and publications; the Commonwealth Fund, established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, with $38,000,000, 'for the welfare of mankind,' especially through clinics and demonstrations of child health, guidance, and mental hygiene, rural hospitals, the training of social workers and educational fellowships, research, and publications; the Juilliard Musical Foundation, of New York, established in 1919 by a bequest of $20,000,000 from Augustus D. Juilliard, for the musical education of gifted students and of the public; the Duke Endowment, established in 1924 by James B. Duke, with $40,000,000, increased by bequest in 1925, for Duke University, other universities and colleges, hospitals, the building and maintenance of churches, pensions for clergymen, and the care of orphans in North and South Carolina; and the Julius Rosenwald Fund, established in 1912, and amounting in 1928 to $20,000,000, for the health and education of Negroes, other backward races, and other persons of small means."

In fine, concludes Mr. Furst, "the citizens of the United States have come to look upon these privately endowed yet representative and responsible foundations as a natural and desirable development in philanthropic endeavor and to receive from them much of the aid and guidance that are furnished by governments in other countries."

NO CORONER NEEDED FOR THE CHURCH

THE CORPSE WHO GOT UP AND KICKED the coroner out of the house was no more ready for the funeral than the Church of to-day, which is being hurried to the undertaker by certain critics who are perhaps a bit too previous. True, the Church is subject to more criticism than any other institution, but that fact, we are assured, is more a challenge to the critics than an occasion for despair. Even the 60,000 "dead" churches which a writer recently said strew the country is not a sign that the Church is tottering on the verge of collapse. It all means, says an editorial writer in *The Homiletic Review* (New York), "that the Church is big enough and good enough, as a friendly man once said to Phillips Brooks, to have a right to criticism. It indicates further that the Church itself tries to practise what it preaches in the way of self-examination, and in showing its seamy as well as its smoother side to God, self, and the world. Whatever may be its temptations to Pharisaism, the sin of self-righteousness would seem to have been fairly well overcome." However, there is little advantage in gloating over one's sins, "or spending time in reiterated confession that might better be employed in plain good works." Nor is it sufficient to proceed to the burial of the "dead" churches and to listen to the heralds of a new faith. For, says the writer:

"The case is really not quite so simple. The evidence of death seems to us inadequate; and the coroner seems to enjoy the inquest too much. We are not disposed to make light of the situation. It is serious if true; and at present we do not dispute the statistics. But we venture to ask whether growth in numbers is the main purpose of the Church in so exclusive a sense that a failure to add to its membership in a given year is a sufficient evidence of futility, to say nothing of death.

"It is to be remembered, too, that some of the rural churches can hope to make but small net gain in numbers owing to the fact that their younger members are drained away almost as fast as won. Especially is this true of that class of youth which seeks higher education, and with its attainment also seeks employment that the village can not offer. It is the old story of one sowing and another reaping; and the situation has often tried the souls of little churches, their ministers, and others to whom their life is dear. It has elements of natural disappointment in it; but not necessarily of discouragement. For the Church that is real and abiding is one; and he who ministers to any part serves the whole."

Science, once regarded as its deadly enemy, is now bearing witness to the Church, and philosophers, too, find room for faith in their thinking, and the writer notes:

"There are just now a group of notable witnesses worth summoning because all are laymen and all give unsolicited testimony. Here is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald speaking of the value to the peace movement which he has so much at heart of the unceasing advocacy of the Christian churches. These are and will be, he believes, a chief factor in the final conquest of war and the international jealousies that lead to it. Here is the vociferous Mr. Shearer, would-be wielder of international thunderbolts, with his minions bewailing the influence of the Church in its attempt to further international good-will. Here is Professor Eddington finding place in the structure of the physical world for the exercise of man's will and emphasizing the reality of ethical and spiritual experience—matters of deepest moment to the Church and its teaching.

"And, finally, here is Professor Millikan, one of the best-known and highly honored of American physicists, Nobel prize-winner in 1923, speaking in the October *Forum* on 'What I Believe.' Among other heartening things he is quite explicit in saying 'that a very large fraction of the altruistic, humanitarian, and forward-looking work of the world, in all its forms, has to-day its mainsprings in the Christian churches. My own judgment is that about 95 per cent. of it has come, and is coming, directly or indirectly, from the influence of organized religion.'

"To sum the matter up, the minister of religion is not manning a sinking ship, serving a lost cause, or debating a dead issue. He is the servant of a living Master and a living Church mediating the truth of an eternal life to men in the midst of their brief and fleeting years. It is good work."

PROHIBITION AND DUSTY THROATS

PROHIBITION IS NOT AS SIMPLE as learning the alphabet, says a stanch church paper in commenting on the difficulties of certain workers who were wont to wash down their dust-lined throats with beer before Prohibition forced them to substitute hooch and home brew, if they wanted something stronger than water. First, the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) quotes approvingly from a letter from Henry S. Dennison to the Boston *Herald* strongly supporting Prohibition, and declaring it is economically fixt in the American scheme.

Mr. Dennison is president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts, which, we are told, has a high reputation for its progressive policy and its relations with its workers. In his letter Mr. Dennison states:

"Every factory manager with whom I have talked, with one exception, speaks in unqualified certainty of the superior powers of quantity and quality production among his men since Prohibition. That one exception had a large plant near the center of one of the largest cities of the country.

"Herman Feldman, in preparing for his book on the economic aspects of Prohibition, found very strong evidence of its economic value. But there is a factor in the recent industrial situation which greatly increases the probability that the full weight of economic influence will bring itself to bear against any serious step back to pre-Prohibition days.

"That is the extraordinary increase in the industrial productivity per person which has taken place within the last few years. What might be called the tempo of production is now 50 per cent. higher than in 1899, and nearly 40 per cent. higher than in 1914. Successful industry is now running at a speed which makes unendurable even the mildest dulling down of the men in it.

"Considering the amount of machinery and power involved in the situation, a man under a very moderate influence of liquor would be as much a menace as the driver of the automobile. In the old days it didn't make so much difference, any more than it did to drive a horse and buggy under the influence of liquor, and we considered it necessary to justice to be sure that he was well under before disciplinary measures were taken.

"To-day a mere breath would be sufficient to blow him out of the most well-run plants. A glass of beer with lunch, which was almost universal in the old days, would be too much for the intricate high-speed machine of to-day.

"For this reason I have perfect faith that, after a few wild scrambles, the industrial States will set to work to put their houses in order. The agricultural States are, of course, beyond question. This leaves only the States whose action would be overridden by the merchant communities; that is to say, for the most part by the big cities.

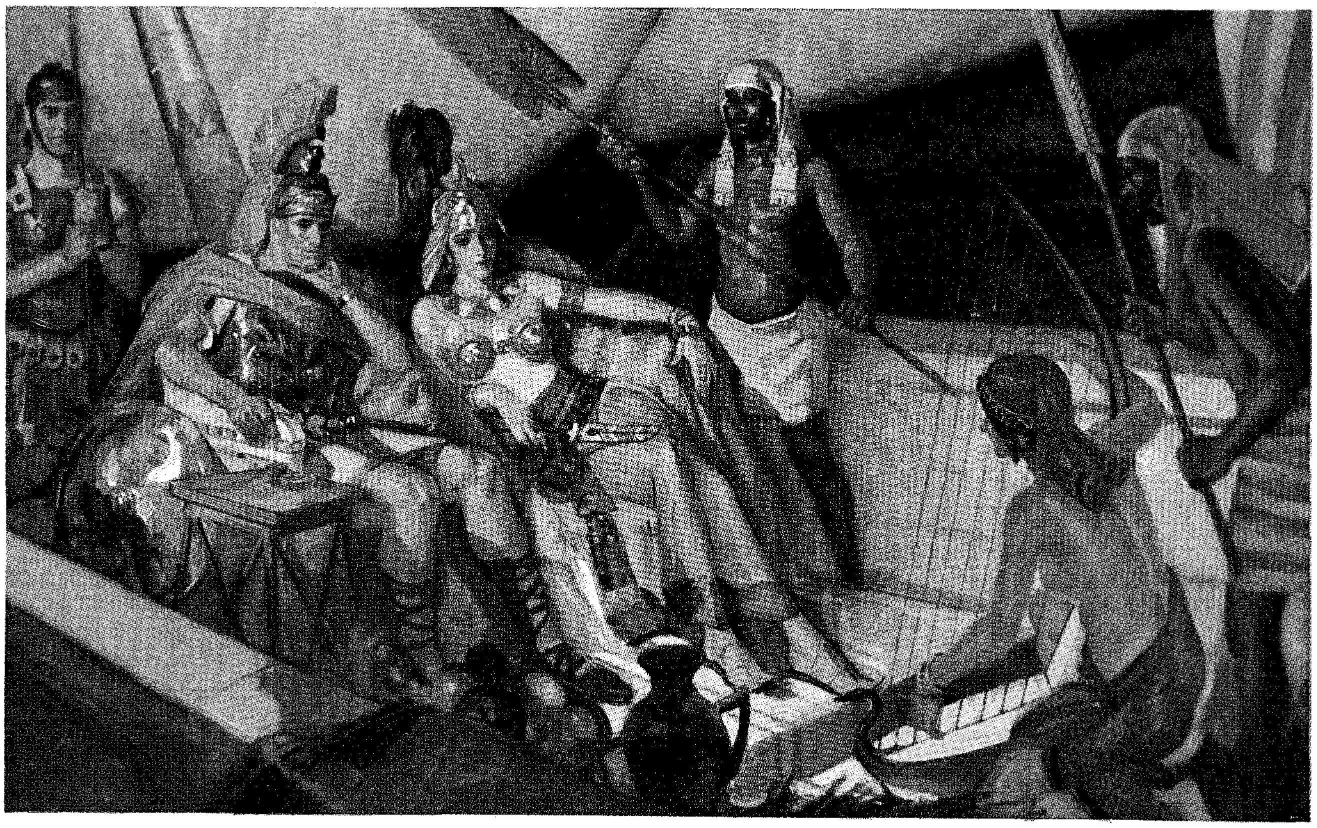
"But even here there are grounds for faith, tho not such firm ones. The merchant's life isn't now as free from the regimentation and the hourly drive as it was a few years ago. It is highly probable that chain-store owners will turn out to have much the same attitude toward Prohibition as factory managers now have."

On the other hand, it is only fair to say, comments *The Christian Advocate*, that "some rough industries, which derive their labor supply from lands where beer ranks with bread as an article of diet, have had a different experience," and *The Advocate* bids us:

"Consider a total abstainer who runs a pottery where the tradition has been to knock off hot and dusty work in mid-forenoon for refreshments, that is, beer. When the Volstead Law stopt the supply, the men felt wronged. The milk wagon was not an acceptable substitute for the beer wagon. Home brew in various forms and synthetic 'hooch' made their appearance—to the serious disadvantage of work and workers, and to the anxiety of the works manager. What could he do? What would you do?

"There must be a right way out of such a tangle. We cite the incident not to damage Prohibition, but in the honest endeavor to deal with things as they are. There is no use treating the problem as if it were as simple as A B C. It is a quadratic equation."

LUXURIOUS TRANSPORTATION



All the treasures of ancient Egypt contributed to the splendor and luxury of Cleopatra's lavish barge

PACKARD luxury, once enjoyed, is seldom relinquished. Records indicate that 96% of all Packard owners remain in the family—replace their old Packards with new ones.

Packard has always been a luxury car. It has sought and found its patronage among those who know and appreciate fine things.

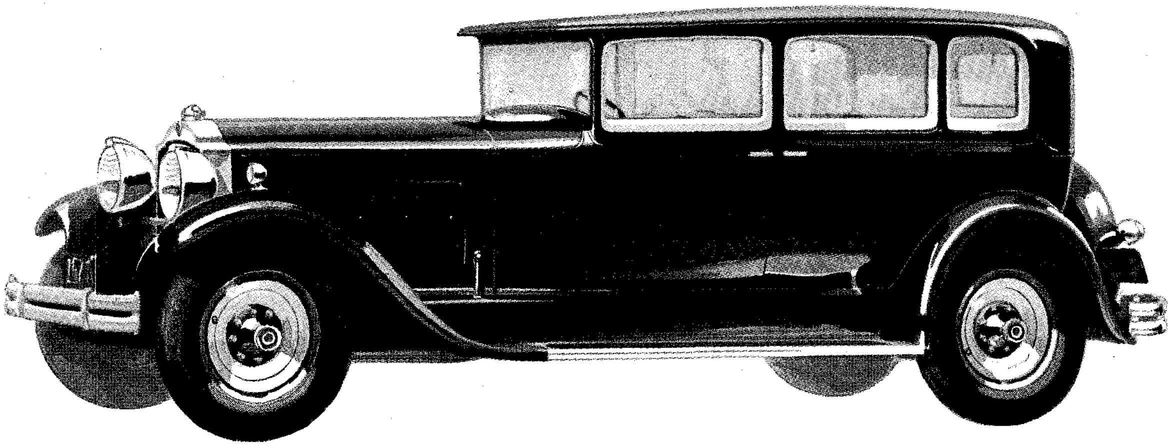
When such owners, after long, proud years of satisfaction, have come to part with their cars, they have naturally turned again to Packard. And Packard has always been ready with new and finer vehicles—improved mechanically and more luxurious than ever, but retaining the characteristic beauty of style and design so distinctly Packard's own.

New customers, too, have turned to Packard when seeking supreme motor car luxury. Two-thirds of today's Packard Standard Eights are bought by those who give up other makes of cars.

What greater tribute to quality and reputation and engineering leadership can there be than that which old customers and new thus bestow on Packard? Act upon the Packard slogan and—

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

PACKARD



CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned

HAD Beatrice granted the earthly recognition, would the pleasure accorded Dante have compensated us? In the *Sewanee Review* Professor Mead of Birmingham-Southern University (Alabama) speculates:

ROSA BEATA—BEATA BEATRIX

"*Quella gentilissima . . . passando per alcune parte, mi negò il suc dolcissimo* SALUTARE, *nel quale stava tutta la mia beatitudine.*"
Vita Nuova, x.

"*Così, orai; ed ella sì lontana*
come parea, sorisse, e riguardommi."
Paradiso, xxxi, 91-92.

BY GILBERT WILCOX MEAD

I

There was no door that barred the salutation,
Only the look upon
Her high, proud brow, calm still when Heaven summoned
And she was gone.

II

Such veilings mask the Beatific Vision
Only as drape at close
The curtained gate we pass before achieving
The Mystic Rose.

III

Yet such a Vision Dante had not needed—
Heaven, nor Earth, nor Hell—
Had she, ere Heaven, her salutation granted,
All had been well.

IV

Bearing through mystic, unsubstantial glory
Love and the gentle heart,
Did he not often dream the earth-plucked roses
The better part?

V

But had his finite garden bloomed the fairer,
He were, perhaps, serene—
And, earthly peace *his* legacy, no higher
Our eyes had seen!

IF debunkers are looking abroad for prey not already appropriated, a suggestion is offered in *The Red Book* (New York):

THE OLD STUFF STANDS

BY BERTON BRALEY

Although, as through the world he plodded,
It's said that Homer sometimes nodded,
Note this about that poet-roamer—
It wasn't nodding made him Homer!

It's true that Alexander drank
And was at times a sot, a tank,
But set this also down, with candor,
It wasn't drink made Alexander!

Cæsar had weaknesses galore,
He reveled and he drank and swore;
He had his foibles such as these are,
But—weaknesses did not make Cæsar!

Napoleon was given to
Doing some things he shouldn't do;
These were his weak and phony part—
They did not make him Bonaparte!

Washington, too, it's plain to see,
Had all the faults of you and me;
But when all this is said and done,
They didn't make him Washington!

So let "de bunkers" do their worst—
When all their stories are rehearsed,
They only serve to prove afresh
The Spirit's mightier than the Flesh!

Two nature poems in *The New Republic* one seeking the evanescent beauty in the intangible, and one moved by the sharp etching of a summer's sun:

GEOMETRY OF SUNSET

BY CLEANTH BROOKS, JR.

Geometricians, you who plot the curves
And angles of the earth, and who lay bare
Beauty in her nakedness, your nerves
Projecting their own fabric on the air,
Graph the one consummate, perfect line
With which the day meets night, the splendid arc
That bends, yet does not seem to bend, so fine
And delicate is its gesture toward the dark.

Unloose these clouds; sheer off this purple crest
Of hills; cleave through this twilight; leave only
The tenuous line described upon the sea
Of nothing by earth's poles—emancipate
From the body of this death—this dying west,
The living Beauty, stark and ultimate.

FOOT-HILL SUMMER

BY LINCOLN FITZELL

Within dry gulch sand runs in grass,
Water is shrunk to rocky spring,
Banks cave in dusty nettle-pass,
White butterflies on thistle cling.

Wings flash in sunny-wild ravine,
Grasshoppers bend ripe tassel-straw,
Oats hang on slope, or misty, screen
Path-boulders scratched by meadow-claw.

Scrub-oak leans over pasture-ground,
Red leaves burn deep in thorny hay,
Vine-creeper fades on stony mound,
Field morning-glory drags from clay.

Blade-clashing in weed-haunted skull
Earth thunders; and for deadly feet
The mice have made a frightened lull
In the bronze shadow of the wheat.

MISS SACKVILLE-WEST received the Hawthornden prize in 1927 for a long poem entitled "The Land." Here is a new poem quoted from the London *Mercury:*

ILLUSIONS

BY V. SACKVILLE-WEST

The greater cats with golden eyes
Stare out between the bars.
Deserts are there, and different skies,
And night with different stars.
They prowl the aromatic hill,
And mate as fiercely as they kill,
And hold the freedom of their will
To roam, to live, to drink their fill.
But this beyond their wit know I:
Man loves a little, and for long shall die.

Their kind across the desert range
Where tulips spring from stones,
Not knowing they will suffer change
Or vultures pick their bones.
Their strength's eternal in their sight,
They rule the terror of the night,
They overtake the deer in flight,
And in their arrogance they smite.
But I am sage, if they are strong:
Man's love is transient as his death is long.

Yet, oh, what powers to deceive;
My wit is turned to faith,
And at this moment I believe
In love and scout at death.
I came from nowhere, and shall be
Strong, steadfast, swift, eternally;
I am a lion, a stone, a tree,
And as the Polar star in me
Is fixed my constant heart on thee.
Ah, may I stay forever blind.
With lions, tigers, leopards, and their kind.

A PASTORAL that eats to the heart of things in *Poetry* (Chicago):

PLOWMAN

BY EDWIN CARLILE LITSEY

I sink my plow in the bare brown earth
With the guide-rope round my hand;
The rich loam ripples behind the share
Like a dark wave on a strand.

My sweating horse strains straight ahead
While the trace-chains fret his side;
And sightless slugs of the under dark
From the shining plowshare slide.

A gray mouse runs from his trampled nest,
A lark sings in the sky,
While sun and wind in the furrow meet
And there like lovers lie.

A man, a horse, and a plow are we,
Far from the grinding din;
Opening the womb of Mother Earth
That the seed may enter in.

AN obsession that needn't be taken too seriously is offered by *The New Yorker:*

INSIGNIFICANCE

BY PATIENCE EDEN

In solitude
I hear the rude
And ribald speech of spheres;
When I'm alone,
I hear the moan
Of swift, careering years.

"*You'll be quite dead,*"
The planets said,
"*A pinch of bone and rust;*
While we whirl on,
Your lexicon
Will whisper into dust!"

A Wedgwood plate
Of ancient date,
A battered pewter spoon,
Leer down at me
And mutter, "*She*
Is marked to leave us soon."

IT sings in *The Commonweal* (New York), but perhaps is just a thought too abstract to sing to music:

PILLAR OF CLOUD

BY BENJAMIN MUSSER

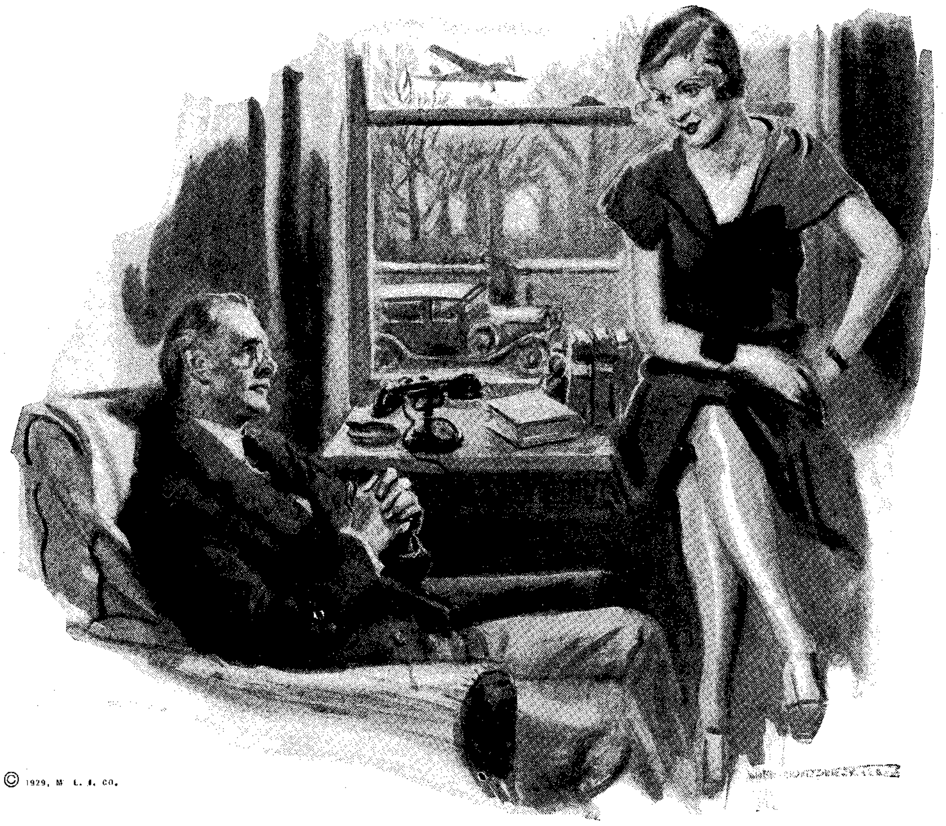
Here the land, there the sea,
And a white cloud over;
The cloud is given to vagrancy,
And I am a fleet rover.
From west to east, from south to north,
Pillar of cloud, lead me forth.

Lead me away, pillar of cloud,
While the great seas thunder;
Away from city in sooty shroud
That pulls a man under—
A man whose eyes ache day and night
For vagrant sail or cloud of white.

A white sail is a little thing
In the sky's vast measure;
A white sail, a curlew's wing,
Infinitesimal treasure;
But to the land-locked prisoner
A white cloud is deliverer.

When Age Chuckles

"YOU are the youngest looking grandfather I ever saw. What's the secret?" "My dear, two things. The good health that I have worked for and won—and a keen interest in life. With books, music, sports, travel, inventions—each day brings something new. I want to see what will follow the telephone, radio, automobile, aircraft—what electricity will do next. . . ."

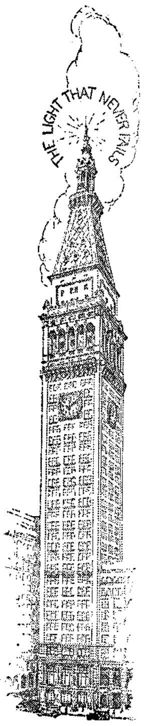

© 1929, M. L. I. CO.

No longer do scientists accept the idea of a fixed "span of life." They know that the average length of life is longer in some countries than in others. They know that babies fare more safely in the world—that people everywhere face fewer dangers today from contagious and other diseases.

While the average length of life has increased by 10 years since 1901, the improvement has been achieved mainly among the younger ages, leaving as our most pressing problem the protection of the lives of those who have passed middle age.

One by one the perils which formerly caused untimely deaths are being conquered. "Witches" are not burned nowadays to stop plagues. On the other hand, sanitation, vaccination, inoculation and other scientific means are employed to prevent most of them.

People are learning the effect of fresh air, sunshine, cleanliness, proper breathing and exercise, sleep and a well-balanced diet. An annual medical examination for the discovery and correction of physical impairments before they have progressed too far to be remedied will help keep the body sound.


THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

In the United States and Canada there are more than 2,500,000 people between 70 and 80 years of age; more than 600,000 between 80 and 90; fifty-odd thousand between 90 and 100; and about 5,000 past the century mark.

The person who plans wisely to live to a happy and ripe old age never forgets that the mind is a powerful influence and that physical troubles are apt to follow a morbid viewpoint.

The world is tingling today with promise of future marvels even more wonderful than those we now know. Live to enjoy them.

* * *

You will find that the Metropolitan booklet, "Health, Happiness and Long Life", will help. Ask for Booklet 129-L. Mailed free.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW THE TALKIES WORK

"THE SILENT FILM will be obsolete within five years." This dictum is credited to "an American moving-picture magnate" by A. Stueler, who contributes an article on the subject to *Kosmos* (Stuttgart). Herr Stueler explains the mechanism of the modern "talkie," which of course is merely that of all such reproduction of sound, on a moving-picture film, whether simple or complicated. He gives diagrams showing how the simple tone of a tuning-fork is treated, and tells us that the principle is exactly the same for all sounds, or noises, including the tones of the human voice. He writes:

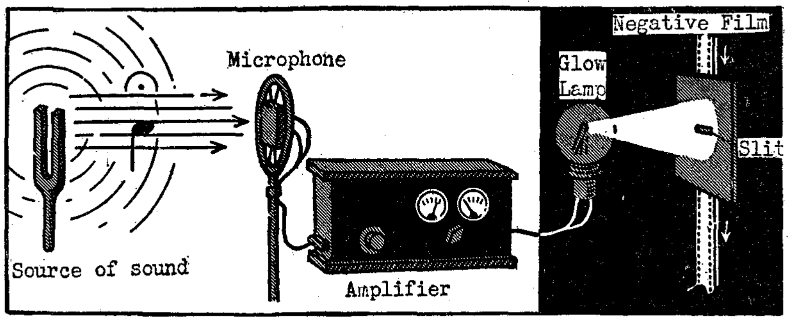


DIAGRAM OF THE RECORDING OF SOUND ON THE FILM

"We were hardly conscious of the fact that the moving-picture used to be 'silent.' The voluminous explanatory captions of its infancy vanished long ago and were reduced to a few carefully polished catch-phrases. The picture glided by with such eloquence that it was completely comprehensible even to the simplest intelligence.

"And still there was something lacking for the effect to be complete. There lies a mighty steamer in the pier ready to start. Will the hero reach it in time, the very hero whom in a few pictures before this we have seen rushing toward the harbor in an auto?

"And now the sirens of the ship announce that she is about to sail. But do they shriek in reality? Far from it! We only see steam-clouds. While sound could work up the suspense to extreme heights, these soundlessly streaming vapors have but a sobering effect. In the Weekly News Reel, we have a 'Race for the grand prize.' First the crowd moves about aimlessly. Then they look up, and all heads are turned toward the track. A dot appears in the distance, then another; and the autos approach at great speed, filling the screen with uncanny celerity.

"If one could now hear the rising shriek of the multitude, the thundering of the motors, the roaring of the wheels! But, no! The thriller passes over the screen in an unreal, fantomlike fashion.

"And it can not be otherwise. Where sound and noise are essential for elucidation, even the most clever setting is unable to convey the original occurrences by way of the eye only. And to make the audience participate in the events on the screen is the primary aim of the moving-picture, with all its complicated apparatus.

"There has been no lack of attempts to adjust this evident shortcoming of the silent film. The following process certainly was too simple. Whenever outside on the screen the clapper of an alarm clock worked desperately upon the bell, a real bell in the orchestra pit was rung. There were also attempts to imitate the sounds of rain, storm, etc. These noises and sounds were lacking in 'aerial perspective.' They reached the ear too quickly and too directly, and did not harmonize with the picture. In this manner, too, only a limited number of sounds were available. The accompanying music was supposed to aid the work of the eye, but this finer interpretation of the film remained inaccessible to the masses, which after all constitute the chief part of the movie 'fans.'

"In principle the technical difficulties have now been surmounted. Noises and sounds, music and song, may be synchronized with the picture and are reproduced accurately. The position of the mouth of a singer fits exactly the spoken word, and at the very moment when a rising rocket bursts, one hears its detonation and hissing. Airplanes hum and buzz, and in war-pictures the grenades strike the ground with a crash. The motion-picture with sound aims not at deception but at actual experience, and now, even before it has reached the highest point of technical perfection, it has the ability to strongly affect the spectator, who is also auditor at the same time.

"The technical means by which such an effect is produced are manifold and complicated. In the main, two processes are used. We omit here the mechanographic ones, which are similar to ordinary sound records. In the photographic process the light registers the vibrations on the film itself, and the photograms on the film-strip are later transformed into sounds. The illustrations show the process in its most essential features. Here a tuning-fork is shown as the producer of sound. The air vibrations which it has incited reach a microphone and cause fluctuations of tension in its circuit. These alterations of current are greatly magnified by means of an amplifier and are conducted toward a specially constructed incandescent lamp. Such an 'ultrafrequency-lamp' has the quality of immediately responding with marked variation of brightness to changes of current. The light of the glow-lamp falls upon a fine slit, and behind this slit unrolls the light-sensitive film-strip. Whenever the lamp shines brighter, the film is influenced more intensely, and less so when the amplifier transmits a fainter rush of current to the lamp.

"Because the film reel moves in quick tempo, these varying light impressions are registered in succession. The 'sound film' obtained in this manner is developed and then fixt. It now carries a series of fine black lines that lie close to one another and represent nothing but the tuning-fork sound, which has been preserved here in the form of light impressions. Positive films may be made by means of this negative, and each of them may be used for reproducing the recorded sound.

"The reader may object that after all such a tuning-fork represents but a very simple series of vibrations, compared with the much more complicated one of an orchestra with all its tones and overtones. But the present sound-film devices have the capacity of recording even such complicated structures securely and accurately upon a narrow film-strip.

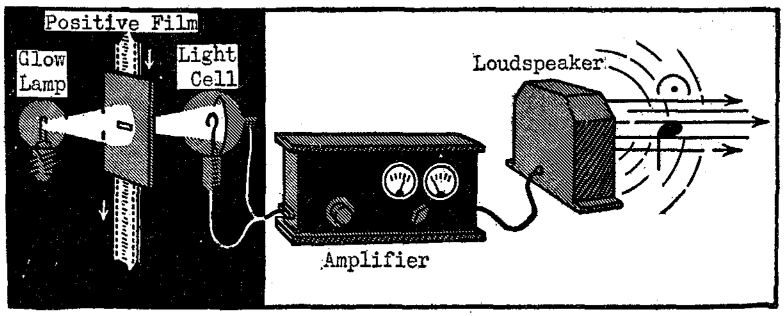


DIAGRAM OF SOUND REPRODUCTION FROM THE FILM

"How can the fine, light marks on the positive film be transformed again into sound?

"A 'light-cell' plays the main part here. In construction it resembles essentially a gridless radio tube, and its mode of operation is very similar. In a glass casing, filled with a rarefied inert gas, is a cathode consisting of an alkali coating that extends over a considerable part of the inside wall. A bent wire stands opposite it as anode, and in more recent construction also a fine wire net. As long as the light-cell remains in darkness, the space between cathode and anode offers a very high resistance. The current of a battery attached to the photocell can not overcome this, and a measuring device in the circuit points to zero. But if

Dare you smile like this?

How to make dull, off-color teeth *lustrous and white*

WILL you risk 25c to try a new different dentifrice that beautifies teeth amazingly?

Listerine Tooth Paste is its name, made by the makers of Listerine. That guarantees its quality. A bit of it on your brush, a little gentle brushing—and immediately you begin to see your teeth improve. Others notice it, too.

Those tiny stains and discolorations vanish so quickly. Dull teeth grow white. And teeth already attractive take on a wonderful brilliance and luster—the way nature intended them to look.

LISTERINE
TOOTH PASTE
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These results are due to natural cleansing agents—so gentle in action—which first clean, then polish teeth.

They are softer than enamel so cannot harm it. But they are harder than tartar and, therefore, quickly remove it.

And remember this dentifrice costs you not 50c but 25c. Get a tube today and learn its benefits from actual use. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

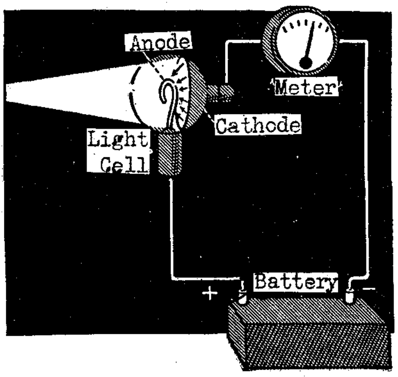
Saves $3 per year per person

Buy yourself a new pair of gloves with what you save by using Listerine Tooth Paste instead of dentifrices in the 50c class. The saving averages about $3 per year per person, assuming you use a tube a month.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE . 25¢

light falls upon the cathode, the resistance between anode and cathode diminishes, the space between the two becomes conductive, and the meter deflects. Now a current flows through the circuit of the light-cell.

"In the reproduction of the sound-film such a light-cell is placed back of the unrolling sound reel. Before the strip lies a diaphragm with a narrow slit, through which the light of a glow-lamp may fall upon the light-cell. But the ray must also traverse the sound film, and because this reel carries the sound-marks already described the light that passes through is weakened now more, now less, and the light-cell varies continuously. With this alternating optical exposure the conductivity of the cell changes correspondingly, so that variations of voltage pass through the circuit of the light-cell. These are very weak, of course, but they may be strengthened, and, when the reinforced fluctuations of current are led to the microphone, the tuning-fork tone, the 'photographed music,' will resound clearly and purely.



HOW THE LIGHT-CELL WORKS

"Whether the picture and sound are on two separate films, which unroll synchronously, or whether both are united on one film strip, are technical details beyond the bounds of this brief sketch.

"Naturally the way from the sound-producer to the film-strip and from the sound-film back to the microphone is not quite as simple as it seems. I shall suggest just one impending difficulty. If the reproduction of sound is to be satisfactory, the film must receive in one second 15,000 clearly distinguished impressions.

"But this difficulty and a great many others have already been overcome through an endless amount of work.

"Of course, the matter is not ended with the solution of the principal technical problems. Psychological improvement must now begin. The motion-picture with sound, as an intimate union of hearing and sight, has its own possibilities, but also its own laws. Here ends the realm of the technician, while the kingdom of the poet and artist begins. It is their task to create the new motion-picture with sound, bringing real life to a complicated mechanism."

THE EARTH AS A POWER-HOUSE

THE EARTH IS A HUGE ELECTRIC dynamo, generating enough current to supply light, heat and other electrical needs to the ten largest cities in the United States for at least one million years, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Recent researches on the internal heat of the earth, conducted by Dr. Ross Gunn of the Naval Research Laboratories, indicate that the earth is the greatest known electrical wonder in the universe. We read:

"Dr. Gunn's treatise on his studies, printed in *The Physical Review*, shows that the currents generated inside the earth amount to more than 200,000,000 amperes. This tremendous source of energy is unavailable for use by man. Like atomic energy, it will be kept in nature's storehouse for the use of the generations of perhaps a million years in the future.

"According to Dr. Gunn, the tremendous electrical currents inside the earth arise from the motions of the tiny electrical charges known as electrons, due to the very high temperatures existing well inside the earth's crust.

"Due to a peculiar and complicated type of interaction the electrons are caused to drift around the earth's axis of rotation. This drift constitutes an electric current which is so large that, if it were sent through the huge cables supporting Brooklyn Bridge, it would melt them in less than a thousandth of a second.

"The study pursued by Dr. Gunn sheds much light on the manner in which the earth was originally formed. His work and known facts relating to the earth's magnetic field indicate that the earth was part of the sun or some other liquid star millions of years ago.

"The earth was thrown off in such a manner that the hemisphere now embraced by the continents was made up of relatively cool surface-material having a mean temperature of perhaps 50,000 degrees, while the hemisphere embraced by the Pacific Ocean came from deeper and much hotter layers. This unsymmetrical temperature distribution of the earth's interior is said to account for the volcanic activity and earthquakes in the countries in and adjacent to the Pacific Ocean."

ACCIDENTS MORE FATAL THAN WAR

MORE PEOPLE DIE ANNUALLY from accidents in Illinois than were killed in action in any battle of the Civil War, says *The Illinois Health Messenger* (Springfield, Ill.). At Gettysburg the Union Army lost 3,070 and the Confederate 2,592, a combined total of 5,662. The price of fatal accidents in Illinois last year was 5,950 lives. During the World War 36,931 United States soldiers were killed in action. During the last seven years accidents have resulted in 38,532 deaths in Illinois. The writer goes on to say:

"Only heart disease, cancer, and nephritis among all the diseases cause greater mortality than do accidents. In some years the mortality from pneumonia is greater than that from accidents, but the average is less.

"Most attention centers around the automobile, because from it result more accidental deaths than from any other one thing, and because accidental deaths associated with the automobile have increased so rapidly during recent years. This emphasis tends to overshadow all other hazards and may lead parents to feel that children are perfectly safe when out of the streets and in the home. As a matter of fact the mortality toll from other accidents is more than double that from automobiles.

"Accidental poisoning, burns, falls, drowning and firing of firearms cause a surprizingly heavy mortality, and much of it, drowning excepted, occurs in the home among small children.

"Poisoning, for example, killed 131 people last year in Illinois. All but twenty-eight were due to such things as taking medicine-chest drugs for what they were not. No less than thirteen were one-year-old children, most of whom picked up drugs which had been left lying around the house within reach.

"Accidental burns, exclusive of burning buildings, caused 302 deaths last year in Illinois and of these 133 were children less than fifteen years old. Most resulted from such things as the upsetting of boiling water, setting fire to clothing while playing with matches, playing with fire in stoves and fireplaces, and similar common occurrences.

"Drowning cost the State 383 lives last year, and of these 81 were among children under fifteen years old. No less than 10 were only one year of age, and 7 others were only two years old. These younger children came to their death in bathtubs and similar places about the house.

"The accidental explosion of firearms caused 133 deaths, and 28 of these were among children under fifteen years old. In spite of the long list of fatalities from this cause people insist upon keeping loaded weapons about their homes.

"Falls come second to automobile mishaps alone in fatal consequences. Last year accidental falls resulted in 961 deaths. These, however, are confined much more largely to older-age groups, only 56 having occurred among children under fifteen years old.

"Out of all the accidental deaths 675 were among children less than fifteen years old, and only 246 of these resulted from automobile mishaps. Approximately 350 of these accidental deaths took place in the homes where children are ordinarily supposed to be safe from all except the most unusual dangers. As a matter of fact fatal accidents are unusually common in homes.

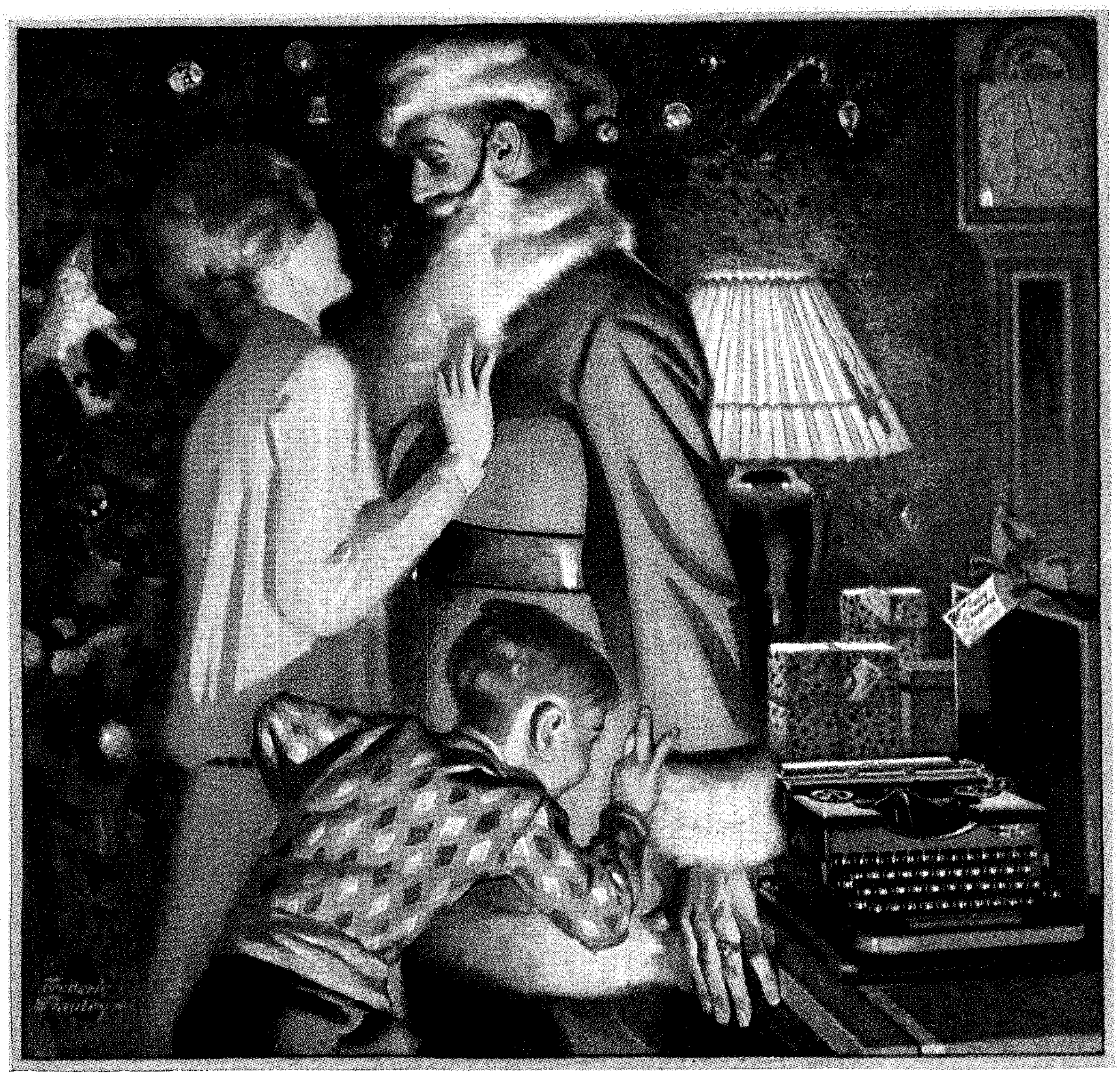
"Males get considerably the worst end of the bargain in accidental mortality. Even among the younger ages this is true. Only 25 per cent. of those who succumb to accidental injury are females. Last year the figures were 4,460 males and 1,490 females.

"Of course males are exposed to a great many more accidental hazards than are females. Boys are more prone to play in the streets where most automobile accidents happen. Boys are predominantly the ones who 'hop' rides on trucks, trains and other vehicles. Boys are the ones who more often frequent the ol' swimmin' hole. Boys are more often playing with firearms. Males are the ones who are employed in the larger numbers in building trades, factories, and railroads where the heaviest accident toll takes place.

"The most disconcerting feature of accidental mortality is the rapid increase of recent years. In actual fatalities the number has grown from 4,803 in 1922 to 5,950 in 1928. For those same years the number of deaths ascribed to automobile mishaps went up from 1,003 to 1,745.

"Practically all accidents happen because the people involved

(*Continued on page 35*)



. . . "IT'S A ROYAL PORTABLE"

And the young hopeful capers with gleeful excitement. Pleased and delighted, mother congratulates Santa upon his thoughtfulness. He wisely chose a Royal Portable Typewriter as the ideal Christmas gift for the family, knowing well that its writing convenience would bring daily enjoyment to one and all . . . The Royal Portable, compact, sturdy, and so colorful, is amazingly simple to operate. Its lively, entertaining keys quickly and neatly type your every thought. This interesting way of writing stimulates enthusiasm for study hours at home, thus advancing the children in their progress at school . . . Finished in a variety of unique Duotones and other colorings, the Royal Portable is obtainable also in a distinctive new type face, "Vogue," for personal correspondence . . . This most exceptional of Christmas gifts is priced at only $60 complete with carrying case. Convenient monthly payments may be arranged with your nearest dealer.

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ROYAL TYPEWRITERS

Portable

The *smart* v
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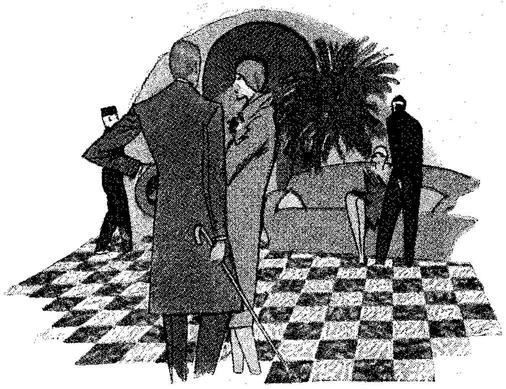
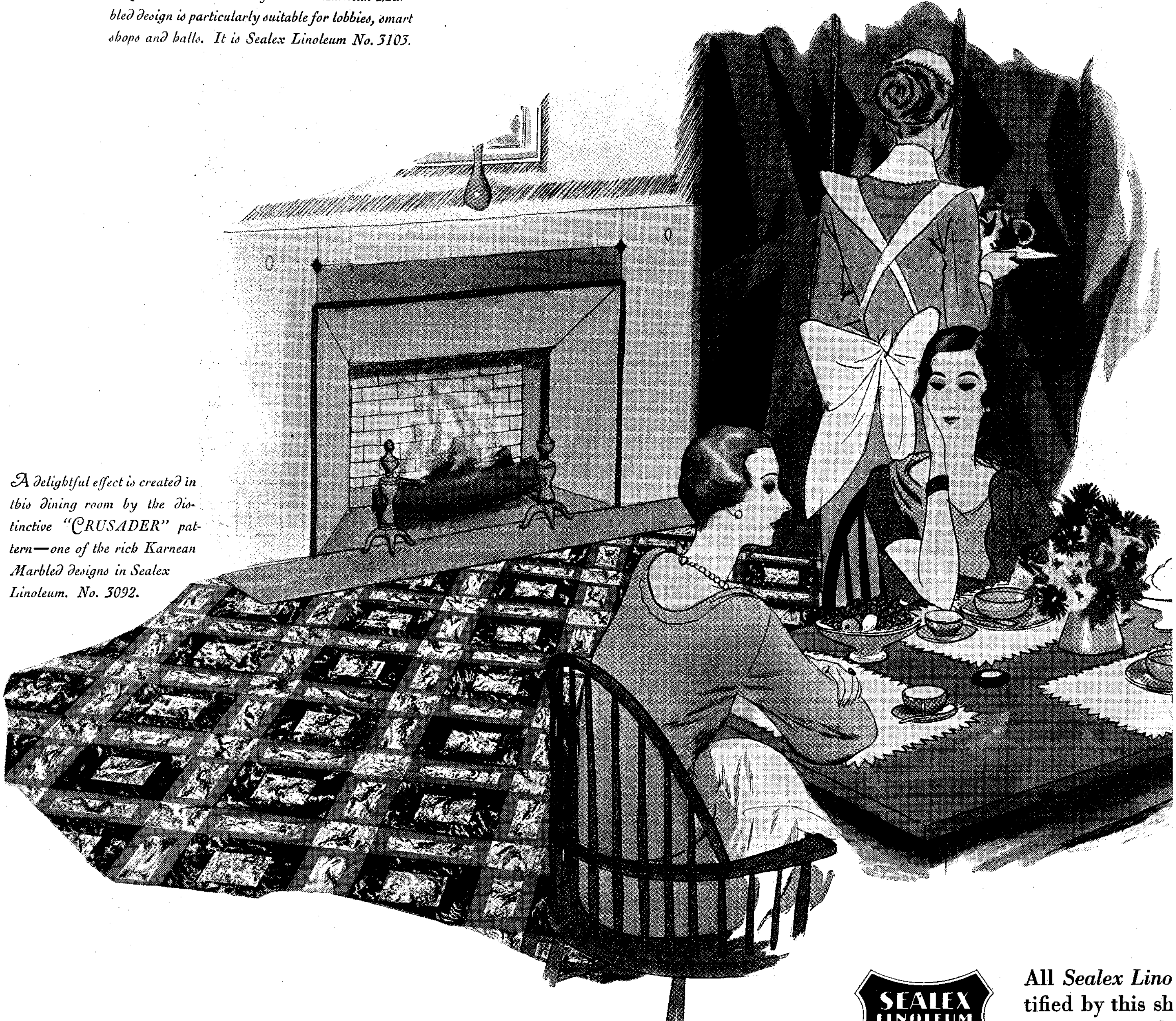


"KOREA" . . . this richly colored Karnean Marbled design is particularly suitable for lobbies, smart shops and halls. It is Sealex Linoleum No. 3103.



A delightful effect is created in this dining room by the distinctive "CRUSADER" pattern—one of the rich Karnean Marbled designs in Sealex Linoleum. No. 3092.

SEALEX
LINOLEUM

All *Sealex Lino*
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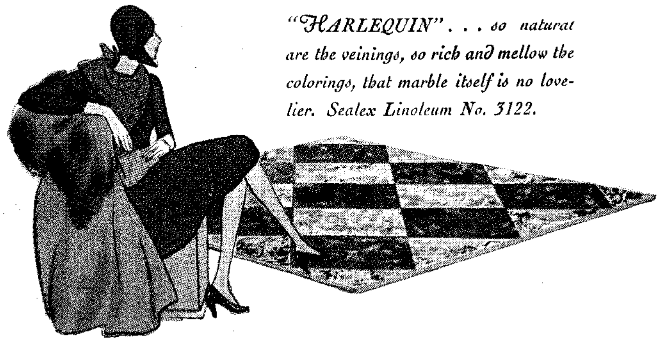

"HARLEQUIN" . . . so natural are the veinings, so rich and mellow the colorings, that marble itself is no lovelier. Sealex Linoleum No. 3122.

SEAL

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

e today . . .
ccepted style tomorrow

COLORFUL floors of surpassing smartness are now very much the vogue. And this new decorative mode will *live* because it is artistically correct as well as practical.

With *Sealex Linoleums,* a woman may plan her decorative scheme as the leading interior decorators recommend—by selecting the floor first . . . floors of smart design and colorful richness. *Sealex Linoleums* gratify every longing for a beautiful floor for every room, with texture, pattern and colorings that really "belong" in the room setting.

Whatever your individual preference may be, it has been anticipated in these new-day floorings. There are patterns with all the delicate veinings of rare and costly marble . . . embossed effects which realistically reproduce quaint, hand-laid floors . . . a galaxy of ever popular tile motifs . . . interesting novelties . . . designs almost without end.

All *Sealex Linoleums* are spot-proof and stain-proof. They are made by the *Sealex Process* which seals every pore of the material against dirt and spilled things. An occasional light waxing will preserve their rich, velvety lustre for years.

You can be walking on these stylish floorings in your own home tomorrow if you want them that soon. Installation is a mere matter of *hours.* You and your family will not be inconvenienced. And your home purse will not be strained.

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC., *Gen'l Off.:* KEARNY, N. J.
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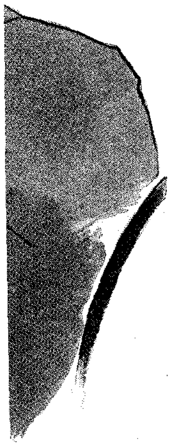
Detroit Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas New Orleans Atlanta



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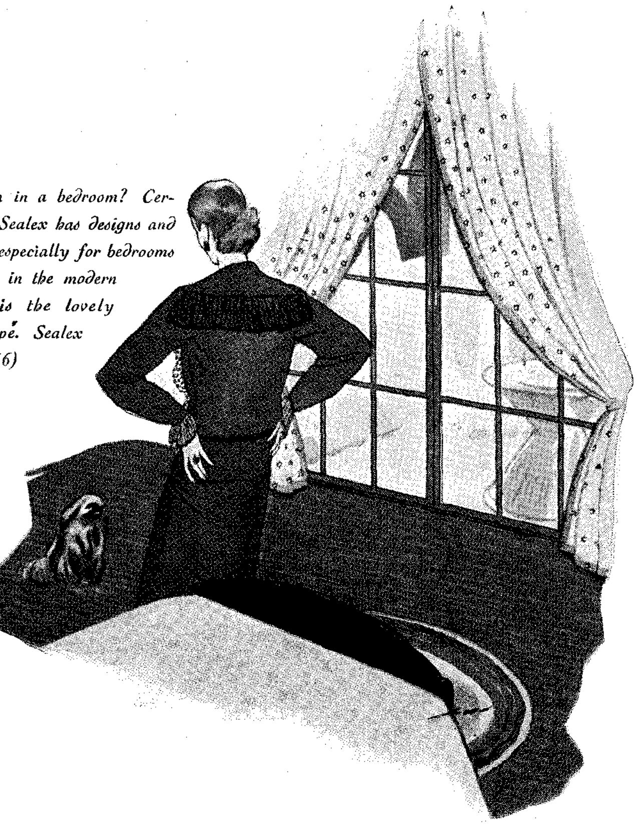
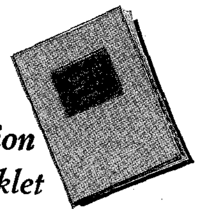


What! Linoleum in a bedroom? Certainly, Madam. Sealex has designs and colorings created especially for bedrooms—for every room in the modern home. (Below is the lovely "GREEN" Jaspé Sealex Linoleum No. 1256)

Free

Home-Decoration Booklet



Winnifred Fales, the well-known authority, has written for the housewives of America an interesting handbook entitled "Your Floors as a Decorator Views Them." It contains a wealth of advice, ideas and suggestions for modernizing and beautifying the various rooms in your home. Just drop a line to Congoleum-Nairn Inc., Kearny, N. J., for a free copy—or if you prefer, use this coupon. (*Please print name and address clearly.*)

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X LINOLEUMS

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BODY
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LOOK TO THE BODY!

NO other manufacturer of motor car bodies begins to enjoy the confidence of the public to the degree Fisher enjoys it. An independent nation-wide investigation has established the fact that ninety-four and four-tenths per cent of all those who express a body preference prefer Body by Fisher as against all other bodies. ¶ Obviously, such enormous good will and almost universal appreciation are far more to Fisher than a source of justifiable pride. It is an obligation, a responsibility and an inspiration. It is perfectly plain that Fisher, as the repository of such confidence, would never be so unwise as to do anything even in the slightest measure to shake or mar that confidence. ¶ Fortunately, Fisher Body, through its own immense facilities and resources and those of General Motors, is able to build ever greater value and quality into every Body by Fisher. Furthermore, Fisher Body is always sure of its market, because its market is General Motors. It is not harassed and handicapped by the necessity of seeking new markets, of bargaining over new contracts, of being compelled to build *down* to a set price. Fisher, on the contrary, builds *up* to a set standard of high quality regardless of price; and in doing this helps to create a demand so great that low costs are incidentally attained.

CADILLAC ▾ LA SALLE ▾ BUICK ▾ VIKING ▾ OAKLAND ▾ MARQUETTE
OLDSMOBILE ▾ PONTIAC ▾ CHEVROLET
GENERAL MOTORS

(Continued from page 30)

are out of tune with their environment. Sometimes the consequences are fatal to the person who is out of tune, and sometimes they are fatal to innocent people.

"Accidents are increasing at an alarming rate because the development of machinery, particularly the automobile, has increased more rapidly than people generally could adjust themselves. Adults rarely are victims of fatal scalding in the home, but this type of accident is not uncommon among children who have not learned to adjust themselves to the ordinary habits of domestic civilization. Traffic accidents will come under control just as soon as people generally learn to adapt themselves to the new machine age.

"To hasten that day many ingenious plans have been developed. Accident insurance companies now offer rates 10 per cent. below the standard for automobile public liability and property damage policies to owners and drivers of private passenger-cars who have a good record of two years' duration. Some States, on the other hand, have authorized increased premiums for this type of insurance ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. above the standard to apply against careless drivers or those with bad records.

"Traffic regulations in general and what is developing into the ethics of highway travelers are manifestations of adjustment. The adjustment must affect both the user and the non-user of machines.

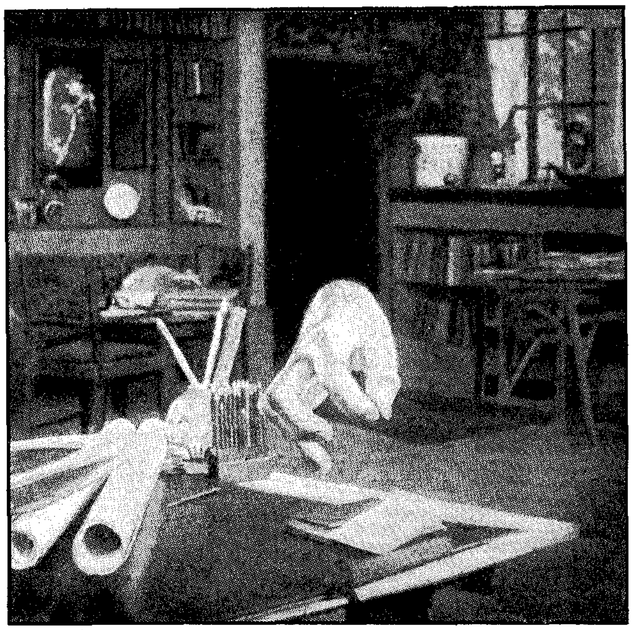
"The problem now is to speed up the adjustment of humanity, so that it will keep pace with the rapidly increasing development of machinery."

HAWAIIAN HOTEL HEATED BY A VOLCANO—Pele, traditional native goddess of the Hawaiian volcanoes, is to have a job as janitress and chambermaid, says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York). We read:

"In a new hotel, near the Kilauea volcanic crater, a plan is under consideration, it is disclosed by Dr. T. A. Jaggar of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, to heat the rooms by volcanic steam which escapes from four wells drilled into the hot rocks underneath. In Iceland, Japan, and New Zealand, Dr. Jaggar states in his report to the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, volcanic steam is now used to heat houses and in laundries. Electric power is being made from volcanic steam in California and in Italy.

"On the island of Ischia, near Naples, gardeners use volcanic heat to warm the soil of their vegetable beds, and thus to raise hothouse products without needing a hothouse. One trouble with using the volcanic steam in the ordinary kinds of engines, turbines, or other machinery, Dr. Jaggar states, is that the steam usually contains corrosive acid gases which it has taken up from the highly heated rocks. In the proposed plan for heating the Hawaiian hotel, this difficulty will be avoided by using the natural steam merely to heat the circulating water of a hot-water heating plant, just as a fire in a furnace is used in ordinary plants of this type. The combined volcanic fire-box and boiler will be made of non-corrosive metal, so that the acid steam can do the heating and still not harm the heating plant."

"I BID THEE STOP!"



THE FANTOM HAND

DREAMS AND VISIONS IN MOVING-PICTURES

THE UNSOLVED RIDDLES AND PROBLEMS of human life assume a particularly striking appearance in dreams and visions, notes Dr. H. Treuner, writing in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipzig), but while every one has dreamed dreams, who has ever seen the dream of another person, or even has been able to retain the picture of his own? He goes on:

"During the last decade, it has been made possible for humanity to visualize the formation of these fantastic and unreal processes, by means of the moving-picture. Its numerous tricks place the film in the position to give visions a perceptible form. It is true that, for obvious reasons, the moving-picture heretofore has not succeeded in portraying actual dreams or visions, but the film can give artistic form to them, imitate them, and invent freely. The moving-picture, in fact, has found an advantageous field in the problems of dream- and vision-presentation.

"The first attempts to present visions, dreams, etc., were very primitive, but due to the enormous development of film technique in recent years, these pictures have reached to-day a high degree of technical perfection. Some of the first technically perfect pictures of this kind appeared in the Joe May film, 'The Indian Tomb,' and in the Paul Wegener film, 'The Yogi.' In the first, there suddenly appears in a room the hand of a fakir, the hand only, while the rest of the body remains completely invisible. It takes a letter from a writing-desk and disappears with the letter through a curtain. In 'The Yogi,' Paul Wegener makes a fight between two invisible people visible by showing their shifting footprints in the sand. Such pictures have now become an established institution of the film art, which in the course of time has changed them into manifold forms.

"The scale of technical possibilities ranges to-day from so-called 'real photography' to the most complicated dream films. The technical and artistic style of these pictures is determined by the contents of the dream or vision; at the same time, all these photographs are artistically justified by the mixture of real and fantastic motifs characteristic of these phenomena.

"An interesting example is offered by the film presentation of the nightmare of a thief, which shows him as a defendant, his father as his advocate, and the victim as the plaintiff, and later as hangman.

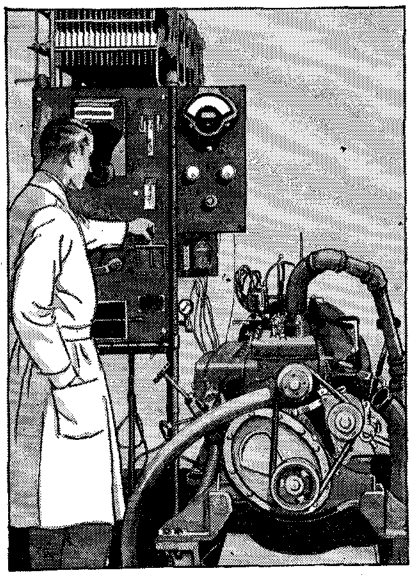
"The most important moving-picture of this kind, created so far, is the Ufa film, 'Secrets of a Soul,' which, on a purely scientific basis, deals with the origin and significance of dreams, and shows quite remarkable dream-pictures.

"Naturally the film also uses the dream preferably as an entertaining and even amusing motif, in making the dreams of the actors visible to us and even allowing us, as is often the case, to live through them with the dreamer. An example is the dream of the singer who in the part of *Lohengrin* succeeds

One ideal with many expressions

—standardized quality at many price levels

All engines for Chrysler Motors Products are dynamometer-tested in a most advanced way. Contrary to common practice, the dynamometer instruments and the engine under test are BOTH supervised by ONE man, insuring the closest check on every phase of performance.



Chrysler Motors holds as its dominant ideal the attainment of the greatest possible value in motor cars. It sees in that achievement its truest, worthiest service to the public.

Each of the Chrysler Motors Divisions produces an individual product for a specific public need. Each of these products is lifted to a higher excellence by the application of the Chrysler principle of Standardized Quality.

Thus the lower-priced cars built by Chrysler Motors embody many excellent features originally engineered—without regard to cost—for the finest and most expensive cars Chrysler builds.

That is why Chrysler Motors products are often characterized by engineers as "plus-built", because in so many parts they possess an excess of strength and quality beyond any normal wear or strain requirement.

Thanks to the pooling and sharing of talent and resources, each car sponsored by Chrysler Motors embodies refinements far above the usual standards of its class.

Each car is a better product and a greater value than it could possibly be if it were manufactured by a single producer without access to the vast engineering facilities and the versatile engineering intelligence of Chrysler Motors.

All branches on the same tree; all growing out of the Chrysler root principle of standardized quality

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DODGE BROTHERS SENIOR DODGE BROTHERS SIX DE SOTO SIX PLYMOUTH
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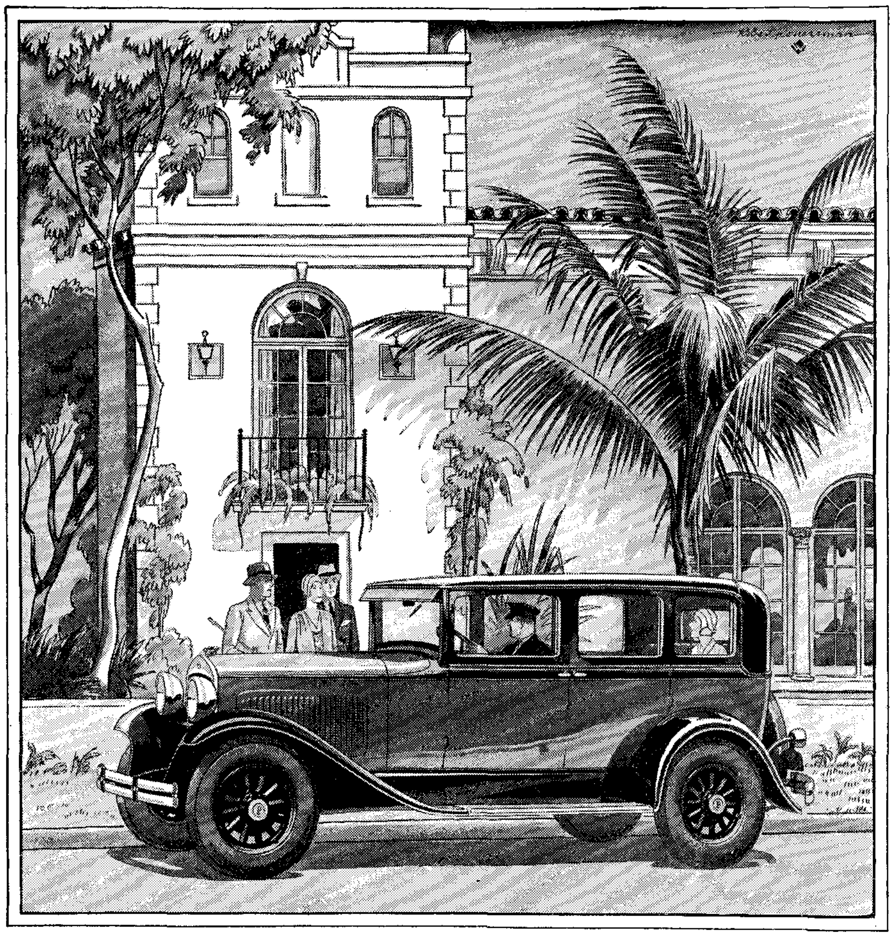


PLYMOUTH 4-DOOR SEDAN, $695

CAST . . in a different mold

THE Chrysler-built Plymouth *is* different. It is different in its greater roominess and comfort. For Plymouth is a *full-size* car with the roomiest body dimensions in the low-priced field.

Different in its Chrysler smartness, the *full-size* Plymouth gives the impression of being a much more expensive car than it actually is.

Different in the way it handles, Plymouth gives the zestful responsiveness of Chrysler performance. It provides the sure safety of Chrysler 4-wheel hydraulic brakes—weatherproof, noiseless, requiring no lubrication, self-equalizing.

In many other ways Plymouth is different from the standards so long associated with low-priced cars. To understand the full measure of its superiority you must ride in it and drive it. Do that, soon! You will discover instantly why no other car in the low-price field can stand comparison with Plymouth.

* * *

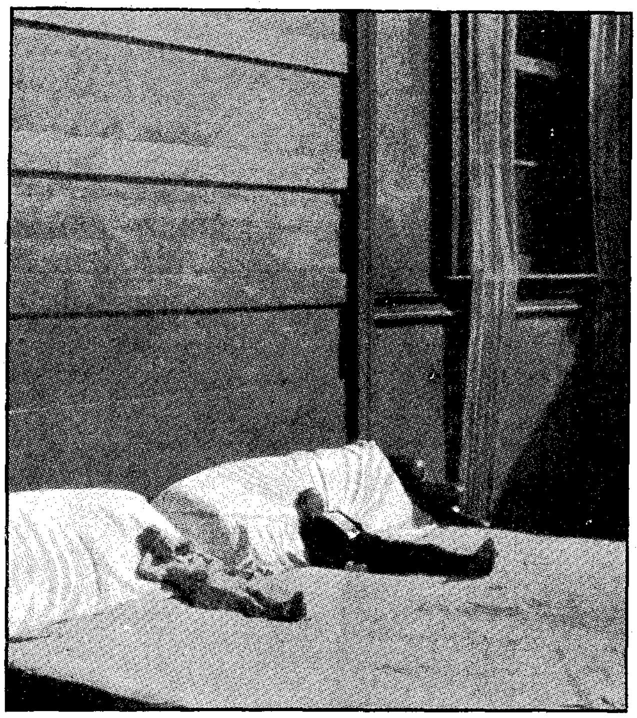
Coupe, $655; Roadster (with rumble seat), $675; 2-Door Sedan, $675; Touring, $695; De Luxe Coupe (with rumble seat), $695; 4-Door Sedan, $695; De Luxe Sedan, $745. All prices f. o. b. Detroit. Plymouth dealers extend the convenience of time payments if desired.

$655
and upwards
F.O.B. DETROIT

in reaching high C. In this dream the illusion is used, which reduces a person to a dwarf and makes his surroundings appear gigantically magnified. This motif is still more outstanding in the American film, 'Under a False Name,' which makes the spectator experience the feverish dreams of a sick person, in which the characters of the picture experience fantastic happenings in an enormous room.

"Visions differ from dreams chiefly in the fact that they are experienced by people when they are awake. Besides, visions are of much shorter duration and contain more real things. A typical vision picture shows the jealous woman who always sees the object of her jealousy before her; even out of the pages of a book steps the couple that she suspects.

"Typical also is the flyer's vision of fear, which announces a catastrophe. Of special interest, furthermore, is the picture that shows the historical vision of Whymper, as he himself describes it in his report of his ascent of the Matterhorn.



A FANTASY OF FEVER

Where the characters have shrunk to dwarfs.

"The art of the moving-picture has an enormous advantage over all other branches of art through its ability to depict such events. What otherwise could be communicated only by means of long-winded description, may now be rendered visible and comprehensible by means of a few feet of film. It is only in the film that the most fantastic and most unreal occurrences become living, visible reality."

THE CORE OF THE EARTH—The core of this globe on which we live is a glasslike molten mass measuring half the diameter of the earth. This intensely hot and fluid composition is subjected to a pressure of 25,000 tons to the square inch, and has a temperature of more than 90,000 degrees F. This concept of the inner structure of the earth was recently put forward by Dr. Reginald A. Daly, Professor of Geology at Harvard University, before the Seismological Society of America. Says a writer in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York):

"The coming winter may be a relatively cold one; but, if Dr. Daly be correct in his assumption, we can comfort ourselves with the thought that Mother Earth has, at least, an incandescent heart.

"Some one may be inclined to ask, 'How is this vast globular mass of molten glass kept in place, especially if we accept the theory entertained by some scientists that the hard crust of our globe is really only a thin shell of solidified matter?' Dr. Daly has gone to some pains to tell us just what lies between the white-hot core and the surface upon which we dwell. As he explains it, the core is enveloped by a tremendously thick shell, composed of metallic iron, such as comes to us from space in the form of meteoric bodies.

"Then follow encasing zones of basalt and granite which, in their turn, are cloaked by a terrestrial crust that has a thickness of thirty miles. Because the central fluid half of the earth's interior has to support the encompassing more or less plastic rock formations, any disturbances of the stability of the core may lead to outer deformations producing earthquakes, and even volcanoes and mountain ranges. Dr. Daly is reported by the New York *Times* to have said: 'Just as the chemist is studying the anatomy of the atom, the astronomer the structure of the star by the study of light and heat waves, just as the depth of the ocean can now be tested by measuring the echo of sound waves from the bottom of the sea, so the geologist can now infer something of the structure of the earth by analyzing the long waves set in motion by the mighty hammer of an earthquake.' Dr. Daly may be only part way right, and he may be even more wrong than right; but his contribution to this absorbing subject will have its value nevertheless, and there is no denying the fascination of the spectacular picture he draws for us."

WATCH YOUR REFRIGERATOR

A REFRIGERATOR IS A VALUABLE ADDITION to a household—but only when it refrigerates, says Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, writing in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.). When the temperature is allowed to rise beyond a certain point, dangerous germs may develop. The remedy is to see that the cooling agency, whether ice or mechanism, is always on the job. Dr. Kellogg writes:

"Modern electric refrigeration has banished most of the inconveniences of the old-time methods, and is one of the most important additions to household equipment developed in our generation. It can not be said, however, that the refrigeration problem is wholly solved. It is still a very live question, and there is no more important matter concerned with the economies of the household.

"The refrigerator, even tho of the most up-to-date pattern, may at any time become a grave menace to health and even life. In fact, the refrigerator may almost be said to be the creator of certain dangers, so much are they emphasized by it.

"When in good running order, an efficient refrigerator is a boon and a life-saving agency of great value. But what if the refrigerator stops?

"There is the menace to health to which we desire to call attention, a danger that seems to be little understood and concerning which the public is unwarned.

"Almost the sole purpose of the refrigerator is to arrest the processes of fermentation and decay or putrefaction.

"At a temperature of 60 degrees F. and higher, up to 130 degrees F., fermentative and putrefactive processes are active; in general, the more active, the higher the temperature within the above limits. At somewhat higher temperatures, 145-165 degrees, the germs which cause fermentation are killed, but many of the germs that give rise to putrefaction and highly poisonous products, some of which are highly dangerous, are not killed. So long as fermentation germs, those that cause the souring of milk, are present, the dangerous spore-forming germs do not develop. These germs are highly sensitive to acids and do not grow when they are present. The milk-souring germs are thus a protection against the dangerous spore formers.

"At 50 degrees F., bacterial growth is slow, and at 40 degrees F., it ceases almost altogether. So long as the refrigerator is acting efficiently, perishable foodstuffs are preserved in a safe and wholesome state.

"In the pasteurizing of milk, the milk-souring germs are killed, but the spore formers remain unaffected, because a much higher temperature is required to destroy them, a temperature of 220 degrees F. to 240 degrees F. In other words, pasteurizing destroys the harmless acid-forming germs and leaves the dangerous germs with nothing to hinder their development and mischievous activity.

"If pasteurized milk is not kept cold but is allowed to stand for some hours at a higher temperature, it will not sour if it has been well pasteurized but, instead, the dangerous Welch's bacillus and other dangerous germs, will develop in it and it will become unfit for use, even dangerous to life. Diarrhea in children is often due to this cause.

"From the above facts, it will be apparent that when the refrigerator stops for any reason, pasteurized milk and similar foods may in a few hours become dangerous. The danger may be averted by reheating or pasteurizing the foods. Cooked foods containing milk that have become warm after being kept in a refrigerator, should be thoroughly reheated before serving. This is especially true in relation to the baby's milk. Disregard of this rule is a common cause of diarrhea in infants, and not infrequently with fatal results."

PARKE-DAVIS
STANDARDIZED
COD-LIVER OIL
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Sunlight that comes up from the Sea in ships

Who would think of finding summer sunshine deep in the icy waters of the northern seas? Yet here it is that hardy fishermen run their nets—here they seek the codfish whose livers yield the precious oil which brings to us in winter many of the benefits of the warm summer sun.

Physicians say that next to summer sunshine, pure cod-liver oil best promotes the normal development of strong bones and sound teeth in babies and growing children. This is because cod-liver oil is rich in the rickets-preventing Vitamin D, the "sunshine" vitamin.

But cod-liver oil is doubly important because it contains *two* vitamins—not only Vitamin D, but also Vitamin A, which promotes general body growth and builds up resistance to disease.

That is why physicians often recommend cod-liver oil for children at this time of the year to help them through the winter—to help keep them free from colds and other illnesses. Grown-ups, too, whose resistance to cold and inclement weather is low, are finding cod-liver oil a dependable winter safeguard.

Parke-Davis Standardized Cod-liver Oil is beautifully clear, highly refined, fresh and pure. It may surprise you to find how easy it is to take—also how readily your children will take it.

And here is another fact worth remembering: *In Parke-Davis Standardized Cod-liver Oil the quantity of vitamins is definitely measured.* Each teaspoonful contains as much resistance-building Vitamin A as one pound of the best creamery butter, or 11 pints of whole milk, or 9 eggs; and as much rickets-preventing Vitamin D as 7½ eggs.

Ask your druggist for Parke-Davis Standardized Cod-liver Oil. He has it in two sizes—4-ounce and 16-ounce bottles.

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The world's largest makers of pharmaceutical and biological products

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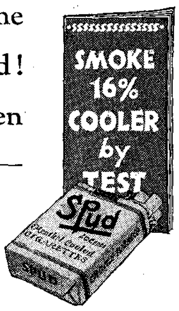
STANDARDIZED

Cod-liver Oil

Do you SMOKE WHEN YOU CONCENTRATE?

ANOTHER TIME YOU'LL LIKE SPUD'S COOLER SMOKE!

When you are battling with an idea . . . do you use rounds and rounds of cigarettes? Then you'll appreciate Spud's cooler smoke . . . a hearty tobacco session . . . yet one that terminates in the same moist mouth-comfort in which it started! Because Spud smoke is scientifically proven 16% cooler . . . which heightens your enjoyment of Spud's full tobacco flavor . . . which makes Spud the already famous, new, clean-mouth freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands, 20 for 20c. The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky.



"SMOKE 16% COOLER BY TEST" . . . a little book telling how Spud's greater coolness was proved scientifically and what it means to you . . . sent gladly on request.

JUDGE SPUD . . . Not by first puff . . . but by first pack. Surprise of first puff soon forgotten . . . continued coolness heightens enjoyment of the full tobacco flavor.

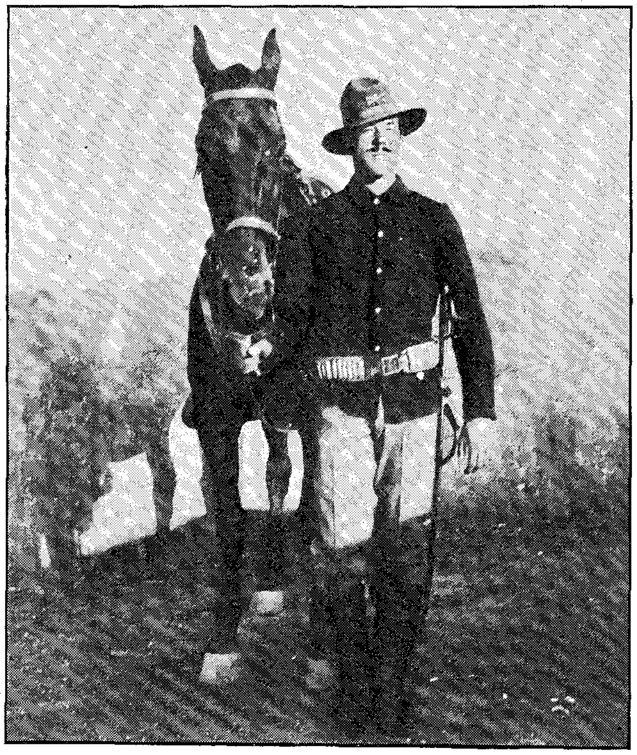
MENTHOL-COOLED SPUD CIGARETTES

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

HOW *TARZAN* KEPT THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR

THE BUTCHER AND BAKER, also the candlestick maker, were presenting their bills and dunning for payment. So were the doctor, the druggist, and the grocer. Only the cobbler refrained, for the desperate young paterfamilias had learned to half-sole shoes. The business of selling pencil sharpeners in Chicago was not producing much revenue, so, to stave off starvation that seemed altogether too probable, the young man decided to write a story. "I knew nothing about the technique of story-writing, and now after eighteen years of writing I still know nothing about the technique," modestly asserts Edgar Rice Burroughs, creator of the world-famous "Tarzan of the Apes," telling his story in the New York *World* Sunday Magazine. Yet despite this handicap, we learn that this first yarn, "Under the Moon of Mars," was published and launched its inexperienced author on a career that has brought him wealth and a southern California ranch, where he now lives. *Tarzan* has rescued many from danger in stories, but at first he really kept the wolf from his creator's door. We read with something akin to awe that Mr. Burroughs had written thirty-one books, that 8,000,000 copies of his stories have been sold in America and England, that they have been translated into sixteen foreign languages, and have been published in Braille for the blind. Of this enormous success the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* exclaims:

> If an election were held to determine America's most popular hero of fiction, Mr. Edgar Rice Burroughs's *Tarzan* would probably poll as many votes as Herbert Hoover polled for President.



THE ARMY WAS IN HIS BLOOD

Mr. Burroughs enlisted in the 7th U. S. Cavalry to find adventure after he flunked the West Point examinations.

> The *Tarzan* books have had a phenomenal success not only in the United States but all over the world. These wild romances, almost incredible tho they seemed, did in fact fulfil the subconscious desires of men and women, boys and girls, who would like to be stronger, braver, and more beautiful than God in his infinite wisdom and mercy intended them to be.

The Times-Picayune gives us an outline of his latest thriller, "Tarzan and the Lost Empire" (Metropolitan Books, Inc.), of which we are told that it gives *Tarzan* fans full scope for their emotions. The story is a dashing romance, full of high exploits and gore, we are assured. Thus:

> Here *Tarzan* penetrates, in the heart of Africa, a strange land from which no modern traveler has ever returned. *Erich von Harben*, archeologist, has vanished there, and *Tarzan* goes to find him. It is a forgotten Roman province that he enters. And with great deeds of derring-do, assisted by great hairy apes and his black Waziri warriors, who arrive just in time, *Tarzan* not only rescues *von Harben* but plays a powerful hand in love and intrigue, upsetting the government of the treacherous Cæsar.

While the New York *Evening World*, the first newspaper to serialize one of Mr. Burroughs's stories, makes his popularity graphic by the simple device of listing the languages into which the *Tarzan* tales have been translated:

> In 1920 England discovered the best selling writer in the country was an American, Edgar Rice Burroughs. The *Tarzan* craze spread to the continent, and *Tarzan* books began to fill the shops of European cities, translated into Czechoslovakian, Danish, Dutch, Hungarian, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish. They penetrated the Orient in translations into Arabic and Urdu (Hindustani), and they appeared in Iceland in Icelandic.

HE RANG THE BELL AFTER EIGHTEEN FAILURES

At thirty-five Mr. Burroughs, shown above in a recent photograph, hit the bull's-eye with the *Tarzan* books.

When, Mr. Burroughs began to write at the age of thirty-five, he had failed in everything he had tried, he tells us with unusual candor in his *World* Magazine article. Elsewhere we read that up to this time he had held eighteen jobs. And he began to write not because he felt any urge to self-expression but because, as we have already noted, he had to have money. He was born in Chicago, and had been a hand on his brother's ranch in Idaho. The Boston *Globe* tells us of this phase of his career:

> He was having a gorgeous time among cowpunchers, murderers, horse thieves, and bad men, when the claims of orthodox education asserted themselves and he was shipped east to Phillips Academy, Andover.
>
> "'Banty' was running Andover at the time," says Mr. Burroughs, "and I guess I did not make much of a hit with him. He removed me at the beginning of the second semester. I was elected President of my class, and because I owned a guitar I was also elected to the glee club. They must have been embarrassed when they discovered I could not play my guitar. Anyhow, my engagement with the glee club was brief.
>
> "When I got home from Andover my father felt that a military school might be a good place for me, and he took me to Orchard Lake, where the old Michigan Military Academy was located, and where I spent the next five years."
>
> At the end of his senior year at Orchard Lake, young Burroughs

was appointed to West Point, where he went for examination with 118 other candidates. Only fourteen of them passed. Burroughs was among the 105.

But the Army was in his blood, and if he could not get a commission, at least he could get into service, so he enlisted in the cavalry.

However, he was discharged from the Army because of a weak heart. Next, he tells us in his reminiscences in the *World* Magazine:

BEING A RAILROAD COP
DIDN'T BRING FORTUNE

My brother Henry backed me in setting up a stationery store at Pocatello, Idaho. That didn't last long either.

Then a brilliant idea overtook us. We had our household furniture with us, and we held an auction which was a howling success. People paid real money for the junk, and we went back to Chicago first class.

The next few months encompassed a series of horrible jobs. I sold electric-light bulbs to janitors, candy to drug-stores, and Stoddard's Lectures from door to door. I had decided I was a total failure, when I saw an advertisement which indicated that somebody wanted an expert accountant. Not knowing anything about it, I applied for the job and got it.

I am convinced that what are commonly known as the breaks, good or bad, have fully as much to do with one's success or failure as ability. The break I got in this instance lay in the fact that my employer knew even less about the duties of an expert accountant than I did.

Next I determined there was a great future in the mail-order business, and I landed a job that brought me to the head of a large department. About this time our daughter Joan was born.

Having a good job and every prospect for advancement, I decided to go into business for myself, with harrowing results. I had no capital when I started, and less when I got through. At this time the mail-order company offered me an excellent position if I wanted to come back. If I had accepted it I would probably have been fixt for life with a good living salary, yet the chances are that I would never have written a story, which proves that occasionally it is better to do the wrong thing than the right.

When my independent business sank without trace, I approached as near financial nadir as one may reach. My son, Hulbert, had just been born. I had no job and no money. I had to pawn Mrs. Burroughs's jewelry and my watch in order to buy food. I loathed poverty, and I should have liked to have put my hands on the man who said that poverty is an honorable estate. It is an indication of inefficiency and nothing more. There is nothing honorable or fine about it. To be poor is quite bad enough. But to be poor and without hope—well, the only way to understand it is to be it.

Burroughs "got writer's cramp answering blind ads," and wore out his shoes "chasing after others." At last he got placed as an agent for a lead-pencil sharpener. He borrowed office space, and, while subagents were out, trying unsuccessfully to sell the sharpener, he started, as a sort of desperate gesture, to write his first story. His early literary experiences were quite like those of any other beginning author, as we see:

I had never met an editor, or an author, or a publisher. I had no idea of how to submit a story or what I could expect in payment. Had I known anything about it all I would never have thought of submitting half a novel; but that is what I did.

Thomas Newell Metcalf, who was then editor of *The All-Story Magazine*, published by Munsey, wrote me that he liked the first half of a story I had sent him, and if the second half was as good he thought he might use it. Had he not given me this encouragement, I should never have finished the story and my writing career would have been at an end, since I was not writing because of any urge to write nor for any particular love of writing. I was writing because I had a wife and two babies, a combination which does not work well without money.

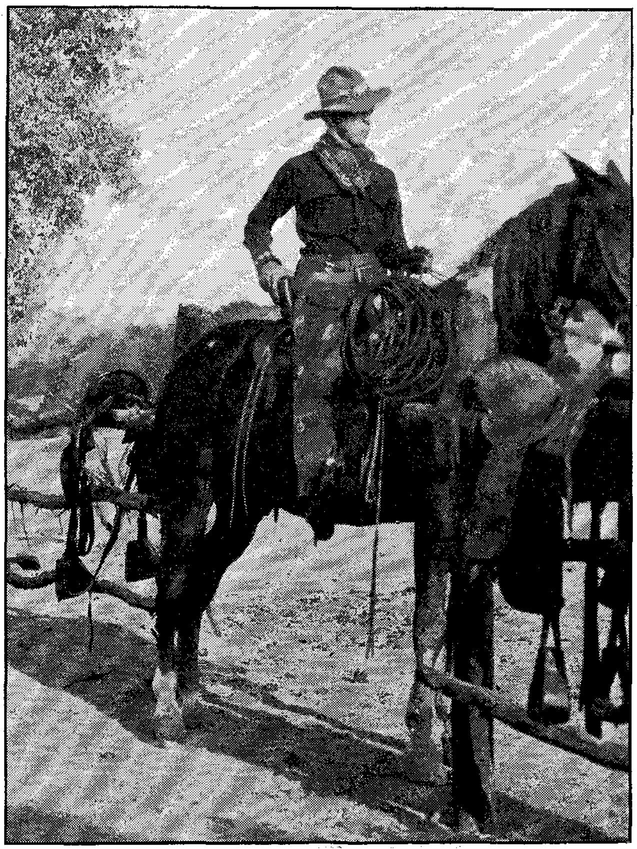
I finished the second half of the story and got $400 for the manuscript, which at that time included all serial rights. The check was the first big event in my life. No amount of money to-day could possibly give the thrill that that first $400 check gave me.

My first story was entitled "Dejah Thoris, Princess of Mars." Metcalf changed it to "Under the Moon of Mars." It was later published in book form as "The Princess of Mars."

With the success of my first story I decided to make writing a career, tho I was canny enough not to give up my job. But the job did not pay expenses, and we had a recurrence of great poverty, sustained only by the thread of hope that I might make a living writing fiction. I cast about for a better job, and landed as a department manager for a business magazine. While I was working there, I wrote "Tarzan of the Apes," evenings and holidays. I wrote it in longhand on the backs of old letter-heads and odd pieces of paper. I did not think it was a very good story, and I doubted if it would sell. But Bob Davis saw its possibilities for magazine publication, and I got a check—this time, I think, for $700.

But it was not until his third child was born that Burroughs decided to devote himself entirely to writing. From that point success dogged him pleasantly, until to-day, we are informed, the sales of his new "Tarzan and the Lost Empire" have already broken the million mark. Of "Tarzan of the Apes" in book form he tells us:

Its popularity and its final appearance as a book was due to the vision of J. H. Tennant, editor of the New York *Evening World*. He saw its possibilities as a newspaper serial and ran it in *The Evening World* with the result that other papers followed suit. This made the story widely known and resulted in a demand from readers for the story in book form, which was so insistent that A. C. McClurg & Company finally came to me after they had rejected it and asked to be allowed to publish it.



HIS EARLY COWBOY YEARS WERE FULL OF FUN

But they didn't bring home the bacon to *Tarzan's* future creator.

Reflecting the growth of America's Southwest

The mounting stream of fast Pennsylvania limiteds between St. Louis and the East

Consider these figures:

1925—The fastest trains between St. Louis and New York were the Pennsylvania's *St. Louisan* and *New Yorker:* 25 hours de luxe.

1927—The Pennsylvania placed *The American* on the hitherto unattained schedule of 24 hours—in each direction.

1929—Now six 24-hour limiteds, on fastest schedules made between St. Louis and New York, lead 14 fast Pennsylvania trains—daily—between the two centers.

• • •

IN the adjacent territory, served by these fast Pennsylvania trains, is such a domain as Charlemagne might have dreamed of!... comprising one-seventh of the population of the United States... covering a territory almost as large as Germany, France, Italy and England combined!... All tribute to the pioneers!—who carved out of this rich Southwest: Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas.

The development of these six states is a conspicuous example of the tremendous growth which has marked the whole West. From 1909 to 1927 the value of manufactured products in these states trebled!

The production of crude petroleum jumped from 59,218,000 barrels in 1910 to 546,987,000 in 1927. And in this decade the value of agricultural products has reached the amazing total of over three billion dollars.

The people themselves who live in these states have prospered. Total Bank Deposits in 1924 were $2,773,292,000—in 1927, only three years later, $3,347,777,000.

Naturally, increasing wealth has resulted in an increased demand for fast de luxe service. There can be no more accurate barometer of the growth of the Southwest than is to be found in the development of the Pennsylvania's limited service between St. Louis and New York...

On fastest schedules made between St. Louis and New York

9 o'clock... THE AMERICAN
Lv. St. Louis—9.00 A. M.... Ar. New York—9.50 A. M.

12 o'clock... SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS
Lv. St. Louis—12 Noon... Ar. New York—12.50 P. M.

6 o' clock... GOTHAM LIMITED
Lv. St. Louis—6.00 P. M.... Ar. New York—6.50 P. M.

New York and St. Louis

2.15 o'clock... SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS
Lv. New York—2.15 P. M.... Ar. St. Louis—1.20 P. M.

6.05 o'clock... THE AMERICAN
Lv. New York—6.05 P. M.... Ar. St. Louis—5.10 P. M.

9.20 o'clock... THE PILGRIM
Lv. New York—9.20 P. M.... Ar. St. Louis—8.30 P. M.

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THE BRITISH "FADE OUT" FROM THE RHINELAND

A COUPLE OF TOMMIES were swapping sentimental farewells with a brace of girls. Aha! A chance for the reporters and cameramen who had been sent over from London to the Rhineland to get "color stuff" on the beginning of the withdrawal of the British Army of Occupation. In a second or two the sentimental quartet were surrounded with clicking cameras, relates Joseph B. Phillips in a Wiesbaden dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*. Here was human interest! Here was romance! Here was the British Army, with tears in its eyes, tearing itself away from the embraces of the heartbroken frauleins! Click! click! click! But just then one of the young women called out:

Wide World photograph

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME" MIGHT HAVE SOUNDED WELL

But after reading the tale of the British farewell to the Rhineland, one doubts whether these charmers are Germans or English. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

"Go away! You are taking us for German girls. We are English!"

And that disillusionizing incident furnishes a keynote, we gather, to an almost invisible ending of Great Britain's "invisible occupation" of the Rhineland. In the village of Bad Schwalbach, where an early small instalment of the evacuation took place, it might have been the departure of summer tourists. Six officers and sixty men got on a train for home, and that was all. Scarcely half a dozen villagers went to see them off. Mr. Phillips tells us:

> Apparently, the account continues, the leader of the band which led the Dorsetshires to the station at Bad Schwalbach was the only person in the vicinity whose sense of the dramatic did not slumber. His choice of tunes was striking. It was, we read, "John Brown's Body," "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," and "Tipperary." The Leicestershires marched away without any music at all.

Mr. Phillips destroys many romantic notions about the occupation as it has been regarded by the British and the Germans. The two nationalities have gone on well together but have not fraternized, and have had almost no social contacts. They have respected, but not particularly liked, each other. The Tommies are glad to get out, and their hosts are glad to see them go. British soldiers are not leaving weeping German sweethearts behind them. Few have married German girls. They have not acquired German habits, and the Germans have not acquired English habits. The soldiers of the Army of Occupation have been unobtrusive. It was rare to see one on the streets in Wiesbaden or elsewhere, and Mr. Phillips remarks:

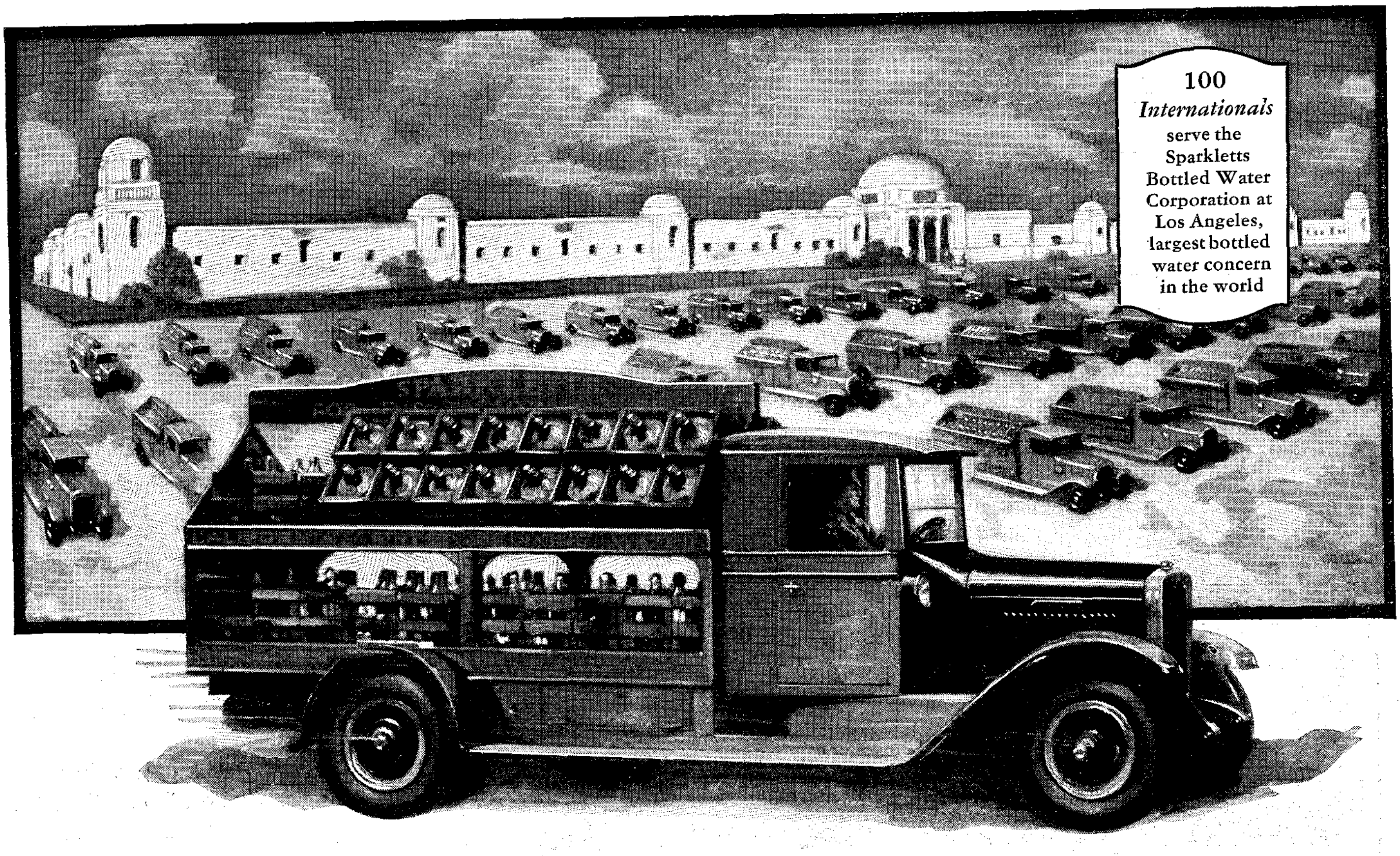
> Tolerance, observance of the strictest propriety in the difficult social code regarding native citizen and occupying army, and perhaps also a native penchant for being unobtrusively stubborn have enabled the British Army to conduct its long occupation with the minimum of friction.
>
> The result has been comparable to the activities of one of the Roman Legions. Britain in all its details has been temporarily installed in a foreign land. A British court, where justice is administered to German citizens according to the British code; schools, football and cricket leagues and golf clubs—all have sprung up half a continent away from home.
>
> The leisurely pleasures of the natives, with their beer gardens and afternoon concerts in the sunlight, have been neither molested nor adopted. They have been left severely alone. Tho it is possible to find occasional soldiers in khaki strolling the streets of Wiesbaden with German girls in the evening, such associations have been only a little less rare among the lower ranks than with the officers. And for the latter they have not existed.
>
> On Saturday evenings public dances in the large hotels in Wiesbaden resemble the night before Waterloo. Scarlet uniforms are everywhere. It would be difficult to find one dancing with any partner other than a girl from home. On neither side has association between officers of the occupying army and local society become fashionable. From some aspects wives of the Army officers have lived in all the seclusion once associated with the wives of Roman Consuls.

Such "invisible occupation" has been appreciated by the citizens of the Rhineland. Since the British Army began to move

Wide World photograph

THESE CHILDREN WILL GROW UP TO REMEMBER AN HISTORIC PAGEANT

When the homeward-bound Dorsetshires marched to the station in Bad Schwalbach.



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The *Sparkletts Company* of Los Angeles is immensely proud of its efficient army of Internationals. The *Washington Cooperative Egg & Poultry Association* of Seattle, operating the Northwest's largest fleet of trucks—all Internationals—has boosted Internationals for years. The *Bowman Dairy Company* of Chicago, with a fleet of 162; the *Blue Valley Creameries*, with 170 Internationals ranging over seven states; and the *Nehi Bottlers* with their many fleets in the South—these, for example, will tell you that Internationals tread easy with their loads.

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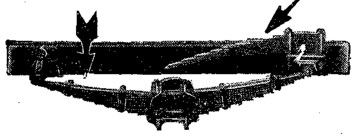
MAIN SPRING



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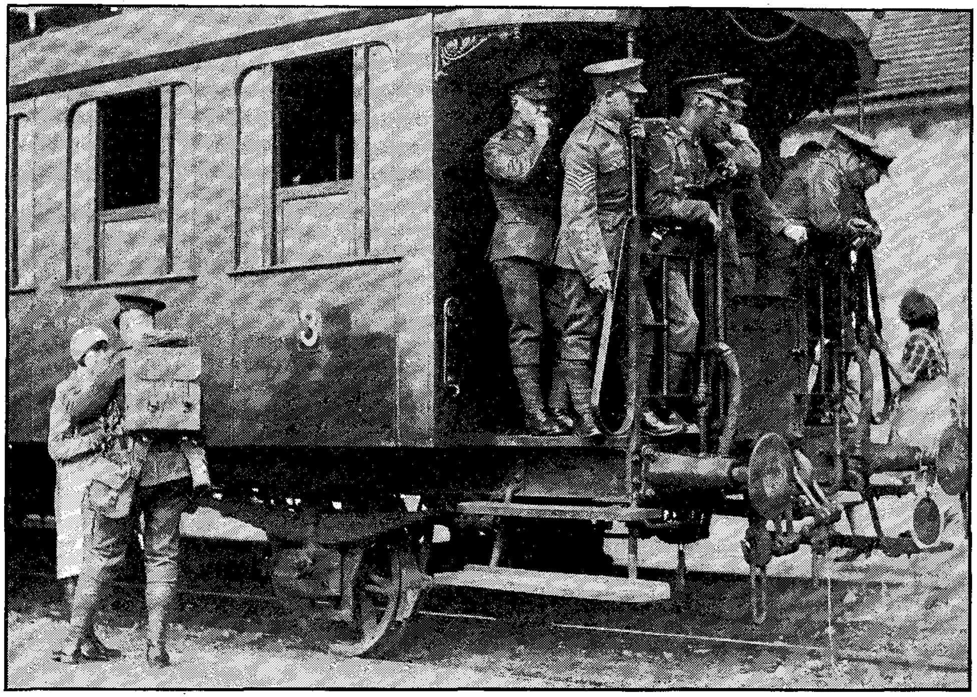
out many stories have been circulated of the "warm place in the hearts" of the population of the Rhineland. The allegation is unjust and maudlin. Perhaps nowhere in Germany does patriotism flourish more than in the Rhineland. When in the early days of the occupation a separatist movement was fostered by the French, it was the Rhineland natives themselves who stamped it out.

No one who saw the beginning of the evacuation by the British troops could have come away convinced they held any "warm place in the hearts" of the people upon whose territory they had lived for the last ten years.

The evacuation began from the forest resort of Bad Schwalbach. We have already witnessed part of the scene. Let us have another look:

Villagers rushed to windows and doors, teamsters halted their carts, peasants stopt work in their fields to see the troops leave. Such a collection of set and expressionless faces scarcely could have been excelled. In intervals between the martial music the silence was complete and expressive.



Wide World photograph

THE CAMERAMEN DID THEIR BEST: MAYBE A GRETCHEN SHOWS HERE

Or maybe only a transplanted 'Liza Jane. But, anyhow, the Leicestershires are off for Blighty.

Children, a score of girls in gingham and with blond pigtails, trotted beside the troops. One was imprest with the fact that their earliest vivid historical memory probably would be that of foreign troops marching out of the Fatherland. Their elders neither forbade nor joined them. The event called for no cheering. In many ways such a cold and expressionless silence was the highest compliment the retiring Army could have received.

The British Army adopted the "fade-out" method for its withdrawal. Technically the evacuation began September 14, and will continue until December 13. Actually there have been many days when only the sharpest eyes could discover it in progress at all.

The evacuation plan was drawn months before the Hague conference, at which the date for its execution was fixt. Fortunately it was a winter plan. September 14 became the "zero hour." Every man in barracks and every family outside received brief orders to leave on dates specified.

For the last three years there have been approximately 5,500 British troops in the Rhineland. With the addition of nearly 1,000 families, teaching and nursing units, civilian clerical employees, and the Y. M. C. A. and canteen organizations, the actual number of persons to be transported back to England was nearer 10,000.

Not until a week after the quiet withdrawal from Bad Schwalbach did large detachments leave, we learn. Reading on:

Then the main body of the two infantry regiments marched out. Theirs was the largest single movement of the evacuation. Plans have been made for a more spectacular ceremony on the final day of occupation. The band and a company of the Royal Fusiliers will be the last to go. The British flag will be struck with some pomp.

An unparalleled experiment in military diplomacy has come to an end with the evacuation. Even the long military history of England contains no similar chapter.

Eleven years ago nearly half a million British troops, with their French, Belgian, and American allies, marched into the Rhineland with drums pounding, bugles blowing, and standards waving. To-day war-inspired hatreds have given way to a mutual respect, and the remnant of that Army is literally "fading out" of the territory, taking pride in nothing more than in having earned the title of "an invisible army."

Wiesbaden has been the center of the British area. Nothing is more difficult to find on its streets on an ordinary day than a British soldier. No tourist through the occupied cities of the Rhineland can fail to notice the sky-blue uniform of the French as an integral part of every railway station scene. The British military police on duty at the station in Wiesbaden must be searched for.

Headquarters, an ancient hotel of white stone once known as the Hohenzollern Hof, is inconspicuously tucked behind the green foliage of the Kurpark. In Wiesbaden the barracks are in secluded districts, in the surrounding occupied towns, on hills overlooking the surrounding countryside.

Considerable printers' ink has been lavished on the sentimental aspects of the Rhineland occupation, the writer remarks, and he shows that these reports have been exaggerated. Thus:

Half a million British soldiers have passed through the Rhineland in the last eleven years. The marriage rate with German girls has been about one per 1,000. Among the 5,500 men of the last Rhine Army there are fifty-two German wives.

Mere enumeration of the peculiarly British institutions which the Rhine Army has created is evidence of its determined aloofness, we are told. Thus:

It has its own newspaper, *The Cologne Post and Wiesbaden Times*. Its cricket and football leagues have proved vaguely puzzling to the Germans. One London newspaper sent a correspondent to the Rhineland to report upon how the Rhine Army had educated Germany in matters of sport. He reported the rumor grossly exaggerated.

For the officers there has been polo and tennis, and a somewhat neglected golf club near Wiesbaden has sprung into such prosperity that the sergeant who has acted as steward decided to resign and remain.

A magnificent palace in the town has been converted into an officers' club, with club rooms for non-commissioned officers on the lower floors. The night after the evacuation began a dance was given, amounting to a farewell for most.

Perhaps the most unusual institution set up by the Rhine Army has been the Summary Court of Justice. A London barrister, wearing the insignia of a major, has presided. Another, ranking as a captain, has served as prosecutor. The court convenes twice weekly. Its court-room is in the German law courts building at Wiesbaden. For the last several years the majority of cases on its docket have concerned traffic violations and other minor charges.

But a few days before the beginning of the evacuation the routine was shattered in this manner:

The leader of a municipal band was brought into court on the charge of playing "*Deutschland Ueber Alles*" at a public gathering in the Kurpark.

The playing of that hymn still is forbidden in public within the occupied territory. The bandmaster, however, proved that only a few strains of the song were played as part of a general program which had been approved by Army authorities. He was acquitted.

WHEN THE BAND STRIKES UP

CAN any substitute ever equal the glamour and thrill of Real Music, played by Living Musicians for an appreciative audience?

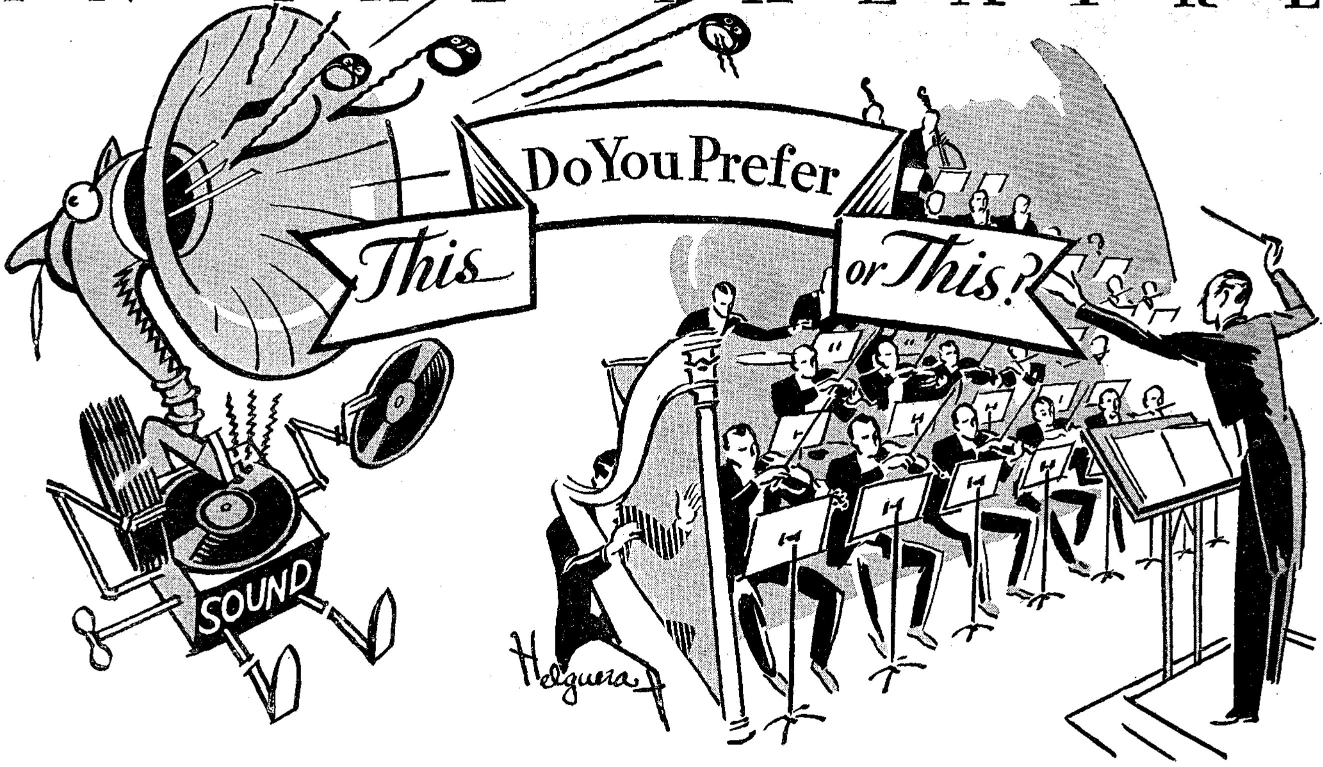
In theatre, concert hall or dining place can any form of sound adequately substitute for the music made by living players—emotionally vibrant, sympathetic and human because reflective of the moment's mood?

Evidence abounds that Real Music, played by artists present in the theatre, affords to listeners a great deal of pleasure. Can this pleasure be eliminated with profit to national culture? Should it be eliminated?

In seeking answers to these questions, one should bear in mind the tremendous cultural influence that Real or Living Music has had on the progress of Man. Surely the thought will follow that this influence is worth preserving—that Real Music deserves support and patronage for social as well as aesthetic reasons. Unless society sees fit to utilize the services of Living Musicians, what incentive can remain for the development of young talent? From whence will come the Good Music of the Future?

In this swift-moving, highly mechanized age, Man has good reason for defending such true art as remains to him. Surely he cannot spare the mellowing effect of Real Music made by the hands and hearts of flesh-and-blood artists!

IN THE THEATRE



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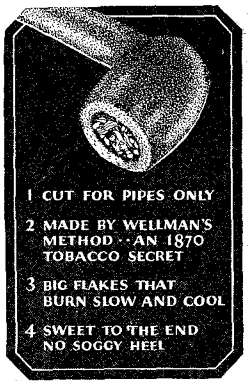

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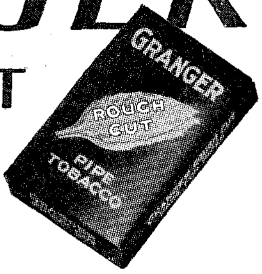


PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

PUTTING IT OVER NEPTUNE WITH A TINY SAILBOAT

WHEN the sharks began to bump against the sides of his frail, eighteen-foot cockle-shell of a craft, the novice navigator was sad. Not that he was worried about the sharks. Oh, no. He was merely sorry that he didn't have a movie camera, for here was a chance at some of the finest shark pictures ever made. It was not lack of foresight that kept Paul Muller from making snapshots in mid-Atlantic. This middle-aged Berlin grocery clerk, who crossed the ocean alone in a small sailboat, in a manner vividly reminiscent of the solitary round-the-world cruise of Alain Gerbault, the French tennis-player, whose exploit we reported recently, had tried to get a camera. But the motion-picture companies of Berlin had laughed when he asked for one. "Send an expensive camera to go to the bottom of the sea with a foolhardy man!" they exclaimed. "No, thank you!"

But in spite of perils from storms and hunger, Paul Muller made the crossing. Love conquers all, we are reminded by the adventure. That the face of Helen of Troy launched a thousand ships is only a matter of legend. But it is a matter of fact that the face of Agatha Garvinski, Berlin governess, launched this one, the *Aga,* named for her. Paul, you see, wanted to quit his job in a grocery store, marry Agatha and move to a farm, we learn from a copyrighted article by Orland Kay Armstrong in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* But he had no money. So, after considerable thought, he hit on a plan to get some. And now, as a result, he is happily married to his Agatha; and the ceremony, for reasons we shall learn presently, took place in Charleston, South Carolina. As Mr. Armstrong quotes him:

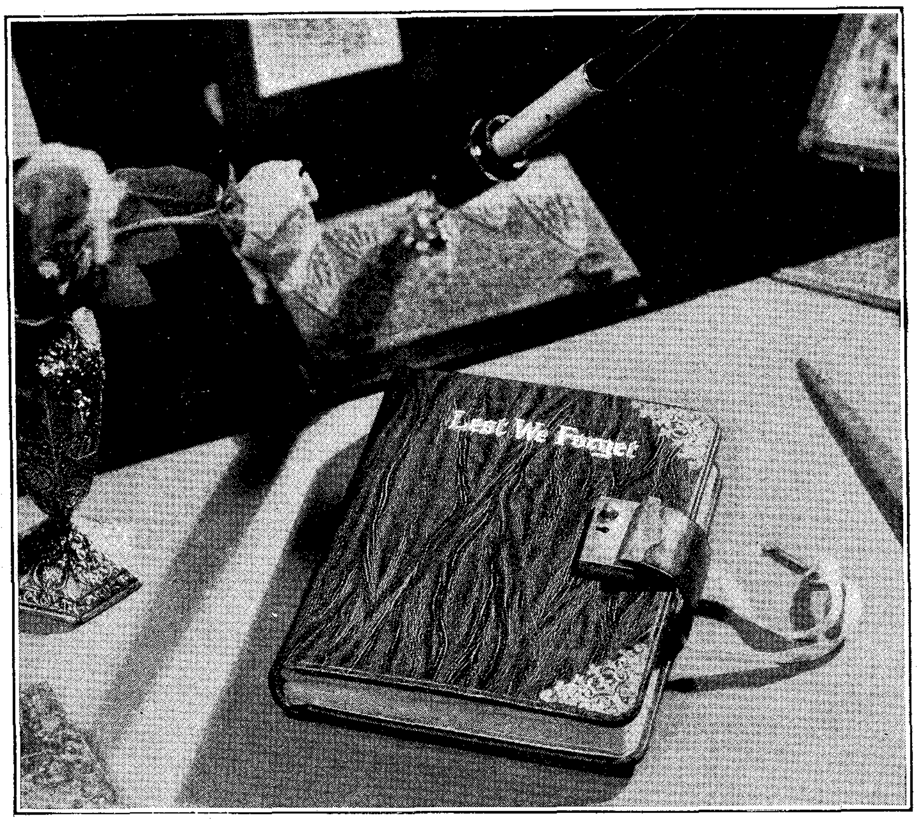
> "You see," Paul explains, "I wanted to get married. I—we—wanted a little farm where we could raise things. Just a home and a farm, where I could get away from the grocery store forever. We were both poor. I decided to try the voyage to America in the little boat so I could write a book about the trip and get money enough for the farm."
>
> Muller had enough experiences to write a book. He saw enough oceanic geography to turn any landlubber into an old salt, and came several times very close to the doors of "Davy Jones's locker."

Muller, who was forty-three years old, knew nothing of boats and navigation when he decided on his daring feat. But he went ahead just the same. He bought some books on the subject, Mr. Armstrong tells us. After he had read them he went to Hamburg, bought a boat, named her the *Aga* in honor of his lady love, rigged her and set sail, on July 6, 1928. He was captain, crew, mate, navigator, deckhand, steward, and cabin boy, all rolled into one, we read. Adventures came thick and fast:

> He cruised along the coasts of Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Northwest Africa to the Canary Islands. On February 14, 1929, he left the islands and headed into the Atlantic. "Good-by forever," they shouted at him as he left. On April 24, lean, hungry, thirsty, bronzed and buffeted, he reached Fortune Island, about 330 miles north of Cuba.
>
> The *Aga* was eighteen feet overall, about six feet across at the widest point and carried a fourteen-foot mast. The sail was a simple triangular sheet. The boat had a tiny cabin, which rose about two feet above the deck in the forward part. A covered hatch in the center of the small rear deck provided the other opening into the tiny hull.
>
> The water and food were stored in the stern, and Muller had his bunk, compass, and papers in the cabin. He carried no navigation instrument except a compass. He had no way of determining his latitude and longitude except by dead reckoning, performed with chart and compass. He carried only thirty-five gallons of water and food for ten weeks when he pushed off for the ocean crossing.
>
> Friends in Hamburg and Berlin aided him in preparing for the trip. They helped him get supplies and stores. They wished him a good trip. But they were unanimous in telling him that he possest various degrees of insanity.

Book learning is all right, but it is just as well to have some experience to go with it. Before he got very far from Germany, we read:

> Muller added considerably to the knowledge of navigation he had found in the books. It was summer time, but stormy. He headed down into the English Channel, and the Channel lived up to its reputation for roughness. In that strip of water, where squalls blow up quickly and frequently, Muller got his sea legs, his sea stomach, and a lot of experience handling his frail craft.
>
> He touched on most of the important ports of France on the journey along the coast.
>
> Over the northern coast of Spain the prevailing winds are easterly—exactly the wrong direction for the *Aga* to make good headway.
>
> "It took me six weeks to make that strip of choppy water. It was hard, slow going," he recounted. "Some days I would be blown back as far as twenty miles, despite all my efforts at tacking. It was discouraging, but week by week I made some progress, and finally turned the corner down the west coast."
>
> The trip down the west coast of Spain and Portugal was much better.
>
> Muller next sailed across the outlet of the Mediterranean Sea to Northern Africa. He skirted that dark continent to Tenerife, an island port, where he laid in supplies for the long voyage to the new world. Tenerife lies at 28 degrees north latitude. With the aid of an experienced navigator, Muller charted a course across the Atlantic.
>
> It was planned that he should keep a southwesterly course until he reached 20 degrees latitude, then sail due west.
>
> Luck was with him most of the way. From February 14 until April 24 he rode the waves, the *Aga* sailing grandly when the wind blew from the right quarter and the sea was calm, but pitching and rolling like a cork when the storms broke. The worst



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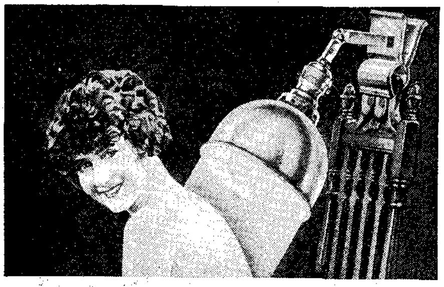

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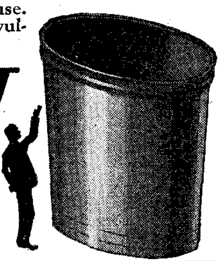

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

storm lasted five days. Muller tied up his sail and rode it out.

After the eighth week Muller became fearful that his supplies would not hold out. There was no way to tell his latitude or longitude, how far he had gone, nor how closely he had held the true course. He apportioned his food in small bits, and by exerting himself as little as possible prepared to fight hunger and thirst—enemies more deadly than storms.

This was his menu: food, about the equivalent of two biscuits and a little less than a quart of water a day.

Christopher Columbus could hardly have been more overjoyed at the sight of land than was Paul Muller. Mr. Armstrong hazards as he continues:

He landed at Fortune Island. He was nearly on the twenty-third parallel instead of the twentieth. Evidently he had swerved that much too far north, or had failed to sail as far south as he intended before heading west.

The officials and citizens of the island gave Muller a glorious reception, which was later repeated by the people of Gitara, Cuba, and Havana, the Cuban capital.

Rested, refreshed and restocked, Muller left Havana and sailed for Miami, Florida. From that city he skirted the Florida coast, bound for New York. A storm blew him ashore at New Smyrna, Florida, and repairs were necessary. Again he entered the Gulf Stream and headed north.

A storm wrecked the *Aga* on the South Carolina coast near Charleston. It was one of those sudden miniature hurricanes that sweep up from a southeasterly direction, last a few hours, and die out. The small craft caught the full force of it and was swept ashore. The hull of the boat was crusht. Paul felt that his adventure was over. He set fire to the *Aga*. He reasoned that some one would see the flames and come to his rescue.

The logbook he had kept, the charts, compass and papers Paul placed in a tin box. He hid the rest of the effects he had saved in a sand bank. When no help came, he waded across a shoal to another island. Here he could make out the dim outline of what seemed to be a house far up the inlet. Holding the box above the water with his left hand, he started swimming.

A Federal Prohibition agent, Fritz Strobel, was sleuthing around Kaiwah Island, where Muller had been stranded, and had seen the fire. Strobel was in an open rowboat, and started toward the fire. Before he reached the scene he came upon Muller, swimming along, and pulled him into the boat. They went back to the charred wreck and stayed all night. The next morning they were picked up by a ship bound for Charleston.

And now we approach the happy ending of the romantic story:

The citizens of Charleston rallied to Paul Muller's support in a hearty fashion. A hotel took him in as an official guest. The Chamber of Commerce launched a movement to build him a new boat, and the *Aga II* was presented to him.

Agatha Garvinski quit being a governess in Berlin to join her lover in Charleston. The city gave them a public wedding, Mayor Stoney giving the bride away.

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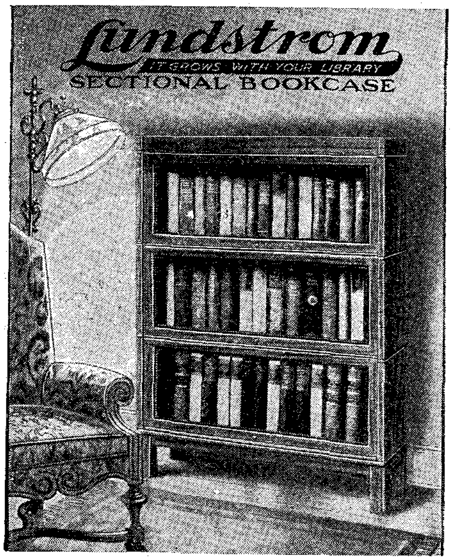

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHTER

THEORIES of mirth, and especially one lately advanced by a French authority, Lucien Fabre, are discust in *Le Temps* (Paris) by a reviewer signing himself with the initials "E. H." We know in general, he says, what we are laughing at; but *will* we laugh?—that is another matter, which the philosophers have not yet succeeded in explaining. He goes on:

Hegel saw in it the repercussion of the Image on the Idea when they came to be separated. Schopenhauer was unable, he tells us, to restrain his hilarity before a blackboard, since it seemed to him irresistibly droll to imagine the tangency of a line and a circle.

For certain other learned men, the laugh is a degradation or the effect of an impropriety. Hobbes considered it the sudden expression of a feeling of superiority—a disproportion, said Pascal. Kant thus defined it: "An affection arising from the sudden reduction to zero of an intense expectation." Aristotle referred it always to some base cause, and this was also the opinion of Lameunais, a pure romantic, who goes so far as to denounce in laughter "one of the images of evil." Are we as perverse as all this?

Bergson, nearer our time, has in a brilliant little book tried to define exactly the laws of this astonishing phenomenon, which Rabelais pronounced peculiar to man—for surely the animals do not laugh. But it is not explanation to say that they have no sense of the ridiculous. Besides, this has not been proved, for Riquet, Bergeret's dog, had no lack of irony, if we are to believe Anatole France. Now comes a new student of the joyous mystery—Lucien Fabre, poet, romancer, winner of the Goncourt prize, engineer and psychologist, who after twenty years of painstaking research and methodical observation, gives us a learned book, "Laughter and Laughers," which propounds the thesis anew.

For Mr. Lucien Fabre, laughter is not a social fact; it is a purely human accident, wholly physical, determined and controlled by physical causes—due to a state of disorganization, followed at once by reorganization. In the organism, this corresponds to the sudden passage from a state of vaso-constriction, a sign of pain, to one of vaso-dilation, a sign of pleasure or release. Take the classic example of the gentleman who tumbles down, and whose fall always provokes so direct a comic effect that Labiche says that he knows of none more certain. Why do you laugh at this sight? Because at the same moment the idea of the fall excites in you a constraint, an apprehension of sympathy in view of the possible accident, which apprehension is instantly relieved if the fall occurs without injury—a false alarm, and the laugh bursts forth. Mr. Fabre naturally is good at demonstrating the truth of his discovery. But as for its actual nature, the enigma, to our mind, remains complete, and on this point, as on so many others, we are tempted to refer to Voltaire, who wrote: "Those who know why the kind of joy that excites laughter pulls back toward the ears the zygomatic muscle—one of the thirteen muscles of the mouth—are learned indeed." Surely! but none the less droll for that!

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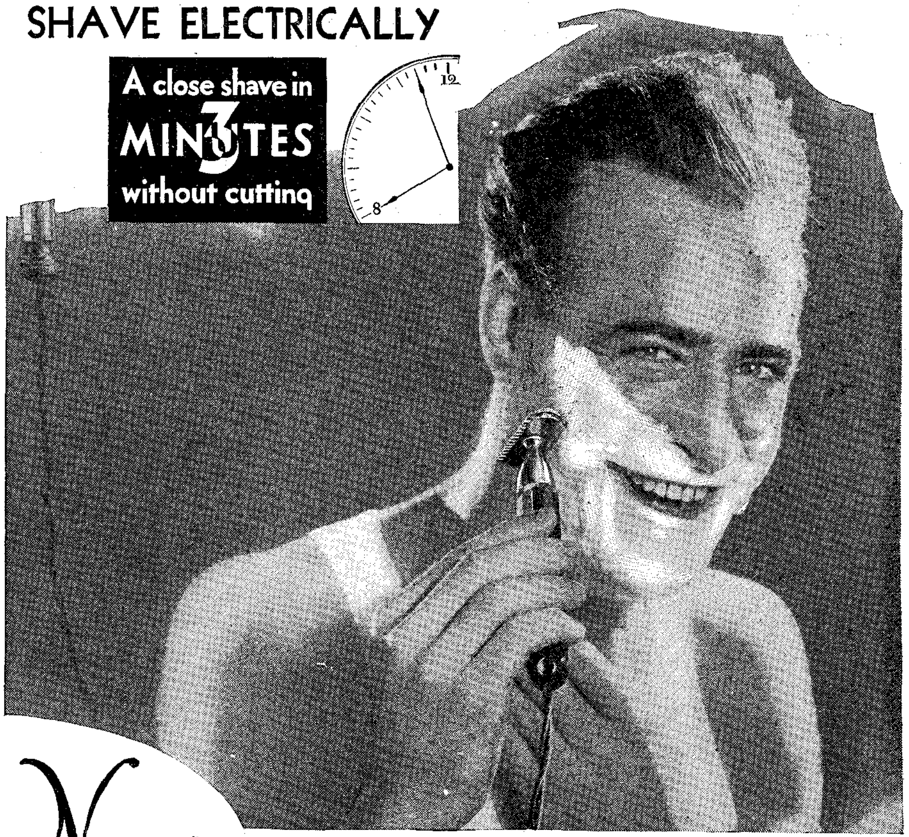

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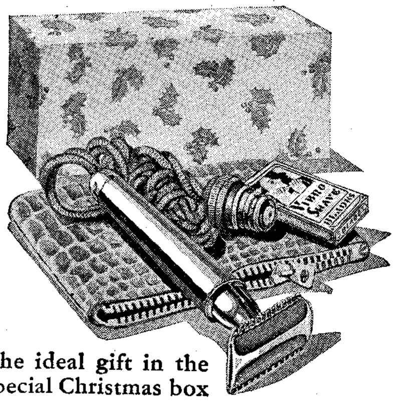

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WHY WE GET FEVERISH

We have fever because the defense mechanism of the body, which begins to work when disease invades it, operates better in heat than in cold, and nature has provided additional machinery to furnish this heat as needed. Excessive fever may mean that the heat-control mechanism has gone out of order, and that too much heat is being furnished. If not checked, it may do injury to the tissues or even cause death. For this reason, altho it is now known that a proper degree of fever is a normal curative process, it is still necessary for nurses to watch the patient's temperature, and for the doctor to adopt means to reduce it if it goes too high. Recent discoveries bearing on these facts are described by a contributor to *The American Weekly* (New York), in which we read:

When the doctor comes, the first thing he does is to stick his clinical thermometer under the patient's tongue and find out how much "fever" he has. If the fever is high—around 104 or 105 degrees, the doctor looks grave and begins to write a prescription to "bring the fever down." And yet it is agreed by scientific experimenters that the "fever" is one of nature's own methods of fighting disease.

If, then, an increase in the temperature of the body is a normal and desirable thing to fight off illness, why should the doctor interfere with nature's methods by applying drugs and devices for checking the fever? Why is fever helpful in fighting disease, and how does the machinery of the human body increase its temperature, and later on reduce it and bring it back to normal?

Until recent years the doctors themselves were almost as uncertain about the answers to these questions as their wondering patients were. But recent investigations by various scientists have brought to light a considerable amount of new knowledge about the remarkable machinery by which nature maintains the body temperature so accurately, and the explanation of why this temperature sometimes varies from its normal figure.

Dr. W. Cramer, for example, distinguished English investigator, has just published discoveries which prove, among other things, that both the nervous system and the glands are intimately involved in the creation of fever and in the normal regulation of the body temperature of people who are well.

Only the higher group of animals, to which man belongs, and one other group, the birds, possess the ability to keep the body warmer than its surroundings. Fish must take on the temperature of the water in which they swim. Lizards sunning themselves on the roadside fence are warm so long as they are in the sunlight. In the shade or during a cool night all kinds of reptiles cool off and move sluggishly. Two scientific men of Duke University, Dr. Arthur S. Pearse and Dr. Frank G. Hall, have just published a study of the rise of this power of heat regulation in the course of evolution. The power has been one great reason, these authors think, for the dominance of man over the great reptilian groups.

There are two separate ways, physiologists agree, in which the heat of the body is controlled. One is, by the amount of heat produced in the tissues by the chemical combustion of food. The other way is by preventing or increasing its loss.

One method of doing this is perspiration, which greatly increases the cooling of the body in summer. Another way is by changing the amount of blood that flows through the skin, for, if there is much blood in the skin, that blood is cooled rapidly and the body loses heat. In cold weather one's face and hands get blue because the blood has been withdrawn inside the body to keep it from getting too cold.

Eight years ago Dr. H. G. Barbour proved that these heat changes are controlled by a nerve center in the lower part of the brain, between the thinking portion and the upper end of the spinal cord. This center operates automatically and unconsciously.

By pressing cold instruments against this center of an animal's brain, Dr. Barbour, we are told, was able to fool the nervous watchman into ordering an increase of heat that was not really necessary. A hot application, similarly arranged, induced the nerve center to cool off a body that did not need it. Apparently it is the temperature of this tiny nervous thermostat that counts in keeping the body at a regular temperature, not the average temperature of the body as a whole. The writer goes on:

Dr. Cramer's more recent work is in agreement with these facts, but proves, in addition, the important rôle of the glands, especially of the adrenal glands situated just above the kidneys, and of the thyroid gland in the neck, that sometimes gets enlarged and causes goiter. Both extreme heat and extreme cold produce, Dr. Cramer found, physical and chemical changes in these glands.

Several years ago the foremost gland expert in America, Dr. Charles Sajous, Professor of Endocrinology at the University of Pennsylvania, proposed a theory of body heat and of fever which involved the glands, and which has now been largely accepted by the medical professions.

Four chemicals are involved, Dr. Sajous believes, in these gland reactions. Three of them are manufactured by the adrenal glands. One of these, called lecithin, is the body fuel. The second is a material which assists the heat-producing reaction between the lecithin and oxygen. The third is a retarder of the reaction. The fourth chemical, produced by the thyroid gland, is a stimulator of the body fires.

By regulating the amounts of these four chemicals set free into the blood these two glands are able, Dr. Sajous believes, to cool things off when the body is too warm or to create a fever when something makes that necessary. The rôle of the brain center investigated by Dr. Barbour is probably to start off the proper gland reaction when more heat or less heat seems to be needed.

It may be this brain center, too, which causes fever, when fever is what the body ought to have, for Dr. Sajous, Dr. Barbour, and Dr. Cramer all agree that fever is not only useful but necessary in some bodily conditions, especially when the body is invaded by dangerous germs.

The body's way of fighting such germs is to digest them. The white corpuscles of the blood have this duty, and this power of the cells is higher when the cells are very warm than when they are relatively cool.

Recently physicians have learned that artificial fevers may aid in curing diseases otherwise difficult or impossible to treat. A famous Austrian mental specialist, Dr. Wagner-Jauregg, has cured one kind of insanity by fever produced by germs of malaria. Dr. V. M. Synge, of Dublin, improved cases of sciatica and rheumatism by giving his patients artificial fevers by injections of dead bacteria. Dr. Helen R. Hosmer, of the Albany Medical College, discovered recently that similar fevers can be created by the use of short radio waves.

That it is ever necessary for the physician to step in and stop nature's remedial fever is due to the fact that this does not always stay within "reasonable bounds." If the temperature of the body rises to 103 or 104 degrees, not only is the digestion of the invading germs accomplished, but the destructive forces, overstimulated by the heat, turn on these cells themselves and on their neighbors. Useful, healthy cells, especially the red corpuscles of the blood, begin actually to be digested by their own fluids.

That is why the physicians and nurses keep such close watch on a patient's temperature chart. So long as the fever is not too high that does not matter.

After a long bout of fever it often happens, Dr. Cramer reports, that both the thyroid gland and the adrenal glands are too tired to discharge their duties successfully, and it may even happen that heart failure or death occurs from mere exhaustion of the glands.

The thing that physicians must do is to watch for the first signs of weakness on the part of either of these temperature regulators and to support the failing ones with such gland chemicals or other remedies as are necessary.

A LOST EARTHQUAKE

A MISSING earthquake, which may have been swallowed up in the earth's liquid core, is thus discust by Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

Renewed evidence that the inside of the earth contains a gigantic bubble of some material which acts like a liquid, probably of molten iron, was supplied by the violent earthquake which occurred in New Zealand on June 17. New Zealand is almost directly on the other side of the earth from northern Europe, where there are many seismographs for detecting earthquake waves. Ordinary earthquakes are recorded on these instruments by two separate waves, one of which arrives slightly behind the other. The first is believed to travel through the outer crust of the earth, near the surface. The second probably moves through deeper layers, well inside the globe. The wave from New Zealand reached the European observatories, however, as one wave instead of two. The second wave had vanished, somehow, during the trip through the center of the earth. This has happened in previous similar instances, and is believed to indicate that the actual center of the earth is composed of liquid material which absorbs waves that try to pass directly through it, rather than of rigid, solid material which would transmit these waves. Even a liquid earth center suggests, however, no danger of a collapse of the upper crust, for that crust is at least six or seven hundred miles thick, and is far too strong to break. Also, the liquid center itself is under such enormous pressure from the rocks above that for most purposes it behaves as tho it were solid.

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South Texas is famous for the high quality of its grapefruit. Below, loading cotton at Port of Corpus Christi.

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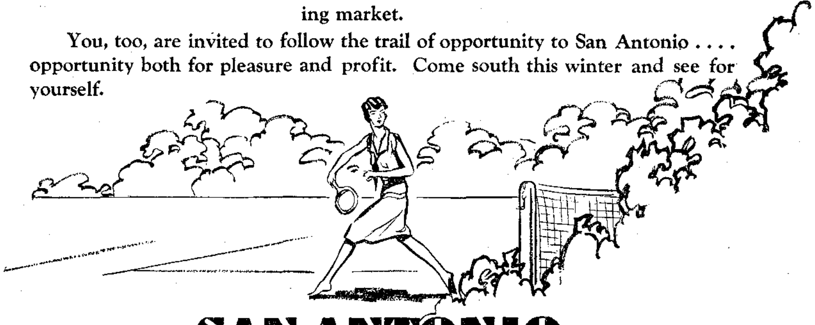

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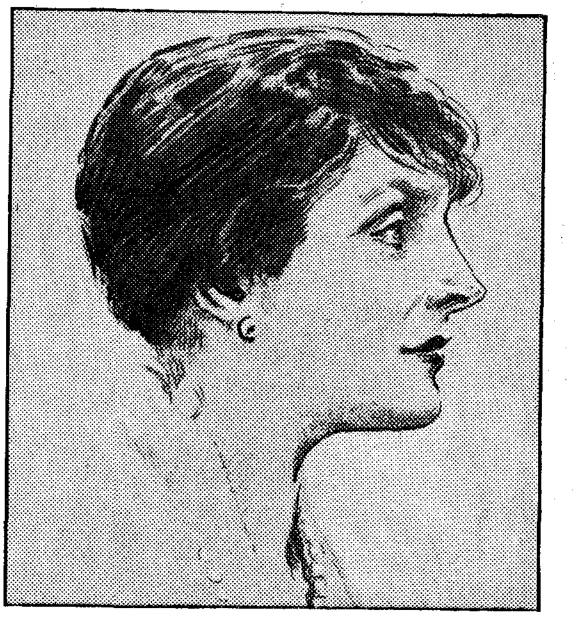

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

THE SHRINKAGE IN SAVINGS

FROM TIME TO TIME, as the bull market kept on soaring to new record heights, it was realized that money must have been going out of the savings-banks into speculative Wall Street accounts. But until recently, as a writer notes on the investment page of the New York *Evening Post*, figures have failed to show any actual decline in savings deposits, "altho the shrinkage has been gaining momentum." Now, however, comes the definite statement that after twenty years of annual increase, the savings accounts of the country show a decline. According to the American Bankers' Association report, savings accounts for the year ending June 29 last showed a total drop of $195,305,000 below that of the previous year. This is attributed to "the lure of profits to be made in stocks."

This explanation seems correct enough to a number of commenting newspapers, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* suggesting that "when the figures are available, an even larger withdrawal of savings in the second half of 1929 will probably be revealed," because of the demands made on savings accounts for additional margin in the recent stock market crash. But other editors think that the decline in savings might be attributed to the development of new institutions for saving, other than the savings banks, or to the trend away from old-fashioned ideas of thrift.

At any rate, the change seems significant enough to Mr. W. Espey Albig, who is in charge of the American Bankers Association's savings bank division, and who says in his report:

> This, the first recession in savings deposits since records of savings were kept by the association—twenty years—indicates a fundamental change in the savings situation, irrespective of whether it is temporary or not.
>
> In 1925 savings deposits were 51 per cent. of individual deposits. In 1926 demand deposits increased over the previous year by about $450,000,000, savings deposits increased $1,562,000,000. By June 30, 1927, demand deposits increased about $200,000,000 over the year before, while savings deposits increased almost $1,400,000,000. By June 30, 1928, demand deposits had decreased from the high mark of the preceding year, and savings deposits had increased over $2,300,000,000.
>
> It appears now that some of the same influences which caused the decrease of demand deposits had finally swept across the barrier separating demand deposits from savings deposits and in one year has taken the gain that might reasonably have been expected in savings deposits for this year, and also lowered it from the high mark of last year.
>
> This recession is not one coming as a result of drought, famine, unemployment or conditions outside of the United States.
>
> This year industrial production was much higher than the preceding year. Factory pay-rolls were considerably greater. In the whole gamut of production, employment and trade advances were made over the preceding year except in building contracts. Here the decrease over the preceding year was so slight that no material effect on the savings business should be observable. In the farm areas the improvement noted last year has not receded,.
>
> The loss in savings deposits is reflected also in the loss of savings depositors. The year shows a total of 52,664,127 depositors, against 53,188,348 last year, a loss of 524,221.
>
> The causes of the recession are possibly multiple. There is nothing to indicate a considerable increase in instalment buying during the year. There is scarcely any reason to doubt that one of the important factors in draining away savings deposits has been the lure of profits to be made in stocks.
>
> For a number of years the people of this country have been regaled almost daily with stories of profits which have been made in stocks in all types of companies. Those who feared the uncertainties of the stock market in many cases yielded to the name "investment trust," which connotes a wisely managed company of widely diversified holdings both as to type of industry and geographical location, but which in the United States has been used to cover all sorts of companies ranging from investment trusts of the highest possible integrity and ability in management to holding companies and even blind pools.

But this drop in savings deposits during one year should not cause undue alarm, we are told:

> The savings deposits per inhabitant for the year are $235, which is but $2 less than the preceding year and represents a loss of but 8-10 of 1 per cent. The volume of savings stands at 89.5 per cent. over the volume in 1919 and 164 per cent. gain over the volume in 1914.
>
> If it has been the lure of profits in stocks which caused the recession in savings deposits, then one factor in the future savings business will be the success attendant upon this year's venture of savings depositors in stocks. If it shall have proved happy, further defections may be expected and more and more a savings-bank or savings department will be regarded simply as a reservoir for the accumulation of funds. If the experiment does not prove generally successful, then another year will doubtless witness an increase in savings deposits and savings depositors.

The decrease in the number of savings depositors particularly impresses the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, which feels that "the six or seven hundred thousand depositors who went to the paying teller's window were in most cases actuated by the desire to win a big profit in stocks." Now that the stock boom has been deflated, "it may be widely assumed that all of these persons who went into stocks have been cleaned out." But the Chicago daily has a more cheerful idea:

> The truth is that while most of them have suffered losses, they are not utterly bereft. The purchase of stock on margin by odd-lot buyers has been exceedingly difficult during the bull market, particularly in its busiest times. Many odd-lot buyers purchased their stock outright; even tho it has declined in value, it is still worth most of what they paid. Many others, because of the insignificance of their orders, were required to supply so much margin that the first wild breaks in prices did not extinguish their equity, and they have enjoyed sufficient time to protect themselves by supplying additional margin.
>
> While it is a pity that half a million or more people should have closed their savings accounts at the banks, they have not thrown their money away. Most of them possess something to show for what they paid. And in addition, now that the stock market has collapsed, nearly all of them will return to their former modest line-up at the receiving teller's window.

The drop in savings deposits does not worry the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* in the least, as it believes that some of the savings simply went into stocks and bonds "as the result of a general education of the public in the theory and practise of investment." Moreover,

> The increase of consumer ownership in public utilities would more than account for the deficit, as would the growth of holdings in building and loan associations. Life insurance is another version on the thrift theme which has made great and continuous progress during recent years.

New theories about thrift seem to the Baltimore *Evening Sun* largely responsible for the decline in savings:

> Twenty years ago the thrift habit was regarded as a virtue, but more recently it has been challenged by high-power salesmanship. This high-power salesmanship has fostered the system which permits you to fill a need at once and pay gradually instead of waiting until you have saved the whole purchase price. It has encouraged the theory that consumption on a large scale promotes production on a large scale, which spells prosperity. The idea has advanced so far that even some employers have acquiesced in the five-day week upon the assumption that the greater leisure afforded the workingman, the more need he would have for radios, automobiles, and other products which go to make his leisure enjoyable. In other words, the less time he spends as a producer, the more time he has to spend as a consumer. Thus it is evident that thrift no longer holds the field alone as an unquestioned virtue.

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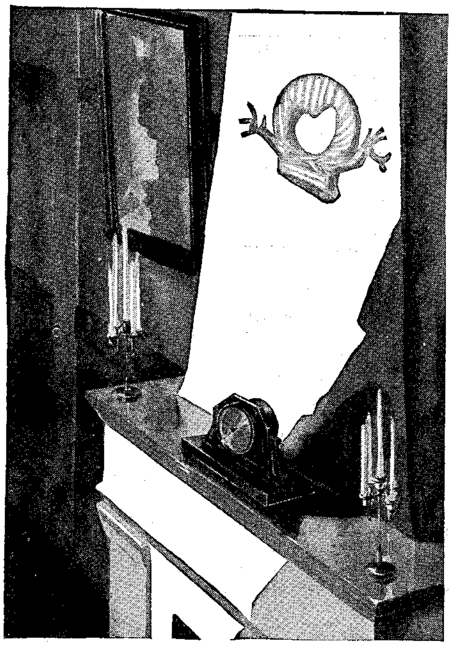

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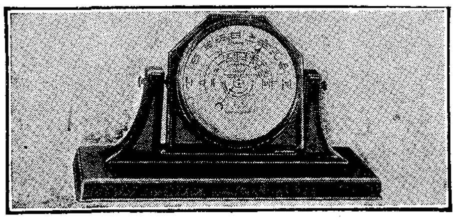

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE BIGGEST POLICIES

TWO hundred and eighty-five multi-millionaires in America are set down as carrying each a million dollars or more life insurance, while "14,000 other business and professional men in firmly entrenched financial positions" are listed in a recent issue of *The Spectator*, a New York insurance weekly, as owning life-insurance policies ranging in value from $50,000 to $1,000,000. The list naturally contains many well-known names. Space considerations, however, forbid reprinting more than a few of the big policy-holders at the top.. Here are the persons listed by *The Spectator* as carrying more than $2,000,000 in life insurance:

Pierre S. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del..	$7,000,000
John C. Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.....	*6,540,000
William Fox, New York, N. Y.......	*6,500,000
Joseph M. Schenk, New York, N. Y..	*5,250,000
Jesse Lasky, New York, N. Y........	*5,000,000
Adolph Zukor, New York, N. Y......	*5,000,000
Frank P. Book, Detroit, Mich.......	*5,000,000
Herbert V. Book, Detroit, Mich......	*5,000,000
J. Burgess Book, Detroit, Mich......	*5,000,000
James H. Rand, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y....	*5,000,000
William Ziegler, New York, N. Y.....	*4,500,000
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Detroit, Mich..................	4,096,500
Marshall Field III, Chicago, Ill., and New York, N. Y.............over	4,000,000
C. F. Kettering, Dayton, Ohio.......	*4,000,000
Ralph Jonas, Brooklyn, N. Y........	3,890,000
A. H. Landwehr, Holland, Mich......	3,850,000
F. B. Patterson, Dayton, Ohio.......	*3,810,000
Snellenburg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa..	3,500,000
Mrs. Henry E. Yeiser, Cincinnati, Ohio	3,250,000
James M. Hoyt, New York, N. Y....	3,175,000
Joseph P. Day, New York, N. Y.....	3,050,000
Herbert J. Yates, New York, N. Y. over	3,000,000
Edward M. Harris, Philadelphia, Pa...	3,000,000
Rogers Caldwell, New York, N. Y., and Nashville, Tenn.............	3,000,000
Floyd L. Carlisle, New York, N. Y., over	3,000,000
Dr. Nicholas C. Partos, New York, N. Y..........................	3,000,000
Charles Webb's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.	3,000,000
Julius Fleischman, Jr.,Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000,000
Percy Rockefeller, New York, N. Y...	3,000,000
Mrs. Mollie Newbury, Chicago, Ill...	†3,000,000
Mrs. E. G. Burkham, St. Louis, Mo..	3,000,000
Motty Eitingon, New York, N. Y....	*3,000,000
James C. Penney, New York, N. Y...	*2,830,000
Joshua Cosden, Baltimore, Md., and New York, N. Y................	2,804,000
Duttee Wilcox Flint, Providence, R. I.	*2,600,000
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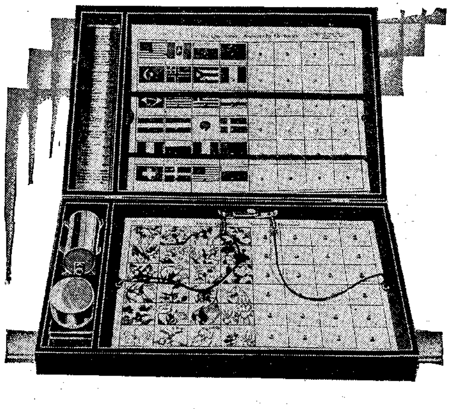
E. E. Bensinger, Chicago, Ill.........	†2,500,000
O. Y. Schnering, Chicago, Ill........	*2,500,000
Alex M. Scales, Greensboro, N. C....	2,500,000
Jay C. Hills, Chicago, Ill., and Los Angeles, Calif..................	*2,500,000
Walter W. Head, Omaha, Neb........	*2,500,000
Harry M. Warner, New York, N. Y..	*2,500,000
Charles F. Noyes, New York, N. Y...	*2,485,000
Samuel L. Rothafel, New York, N. Y.	*2,425,000
John McE. Bowman, New York, N. Y.	*2,303,000
George K. O'Donnell, New York, N. Y.	†2,300,000
H. L. Gary, Kansas City, Mo........	2,250,000
Charles R. Blythes, San Francisco, Calif.........................	2,250,000
Mrs. Marshall Field, III, Chicago, Ill., and New York..................	2,500,000
John A. Carroll, Chicago, Ill.........	2,150,000
C. F. Williams, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2,100,000
Henry Mandel, New York, N. Y.....	*2,100,000
Donald Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y....	2,100,000
Fred Fisher, Detroit, Mich..........	2,025,000
George E. Merrick, Miami, Fla.......	*2,018,500

*Includes business. †Business insurance.



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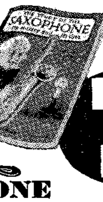

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HOW THE STOCK-MARKET SMASH AFFECTS THE FARMER

THE general feeling among farm leaders is that farmers will benefit rather than lose by the "drastic deflation of fictional stock values," provided always, of course, that "the stock deflation does not continue to the point of bringing about an important decline in general business activity, and there appears to be very little danger of that." So reports O. M. Kile, in one of his Washington dispatches interpreting the views of agricultural leaders. He says:

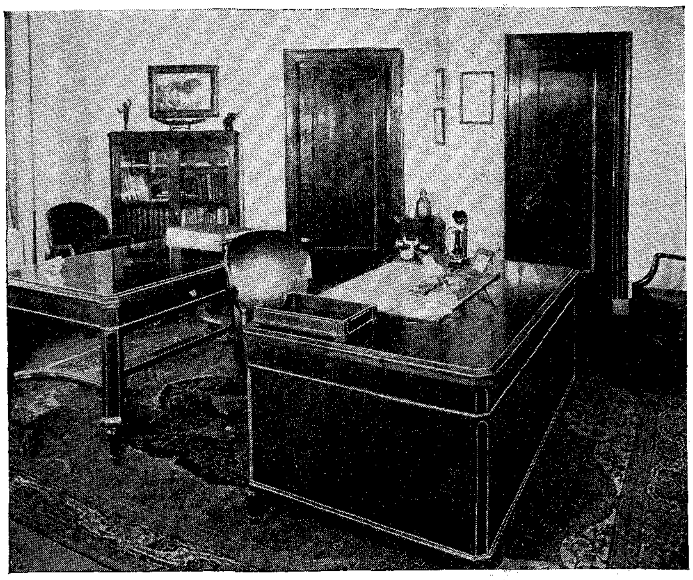
> Farmers have denounced the crazy stock-speculation mania of the past three or four years. They have taken little or no part in it themselves, but they have felt some of the bad effects. They have suffered particularly from the scarcity of funds for local production purposes. They have resented the easy and unearned profits of those who boasted their stock-market gains and set the living pace accordingly. And now something akin to gloating—at least a measure of smug satisfaction—is experienced by farmers who see some of their "smart" cousins overtaken by a belated retribution. No doubt this is a lamentable attitude; but it is human nature.

Of course the wheat market suffered when stocks broke, and wheat traders dumped their grain holdings to try to save their stocks. But this, according to Mr. Kile, was a temporary condition and was easily outweighed by the action of the Federal Farm Board in making $100,000,000 available to farmers for grain-holding purposes. Millions of people may lose hundreds of millions of dollars in paper profits, but "they will continue to eat foods and wear clothes in about the same amounts as last year." There may be some curtailment of the consumption of fancy fruits, cream, and the best steaks, but this will not amount to much. But—

> There seems to be less reason to expect the stock deflation to cause general business depression than there was to expect the farm deflation beginning in 1921 to cause general business depression. It is a matter of history that no such general depression accompanied agriculture's hard times.

Where agriculture is expected actually to profit through the change in the stock market is, we are told, "in easier credits and increased demand for farm lands":

> The Federal Farm Loan System has been almost at a standstill for two years because investors were putting their money into stock speculation instead of buying Land Bank bonds. An increased demand for these bonds is already noticeable.
>
> Then the local banks that have been sending their cash to New York to lend at 7 to 9 per cent. as call loans, will begin to show more interest in financing local feeders who want to buy and fatten cattle or lambs. Local builders may be able to get building loans at decent rates again.
>
> Furthermore, local lawyers, doctors, and others who have money to invest and who have been largely weaned away from land ownership through the competition of the stock market, may again see some merit in ownership of good lands near by. Once local buying of farm land starts in, prices are almost sure to show a healthy increase.



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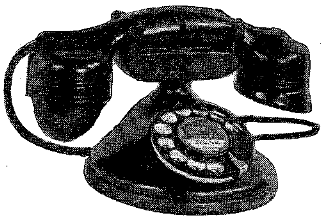

Adequate telephone facilities for the business executive must include means for making and receiving both outside and inside calls. Both services are important, and each must be rendered in such a way that it will not be hampered by the other.

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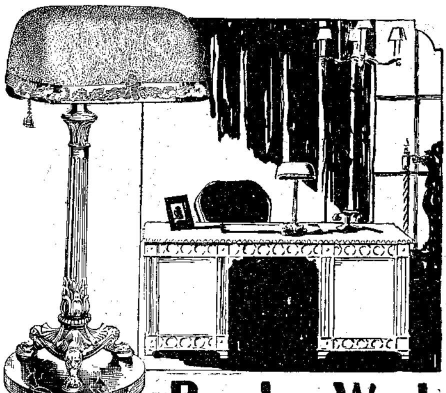

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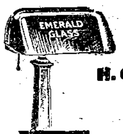

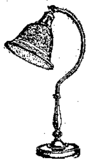

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 13.—Sir Abdul Muhsin, Premier of Iraq, commits suicide.

The Bolivian Government accepts, with one reservation, the offer of the five neutral Powers, the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay, and Cuba, to aid in settling the boundary dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay over the great wilderness tract known as the Gran Chaco.

The statutes of the charter and trust agreements for the Bank for International Settlements is signed by the delegates to the conference which framed them.

November 14.—Chinese press dispatches from Hankow state that the Kuominchun rebels have lost 40,000 killed during the last week, and the Nationalists 20,000.

November 17.—Pascual Ortiz Rubio, nominee of the pro-government National Revolutionary party, is elected President of Mexico by an overwhelming majority in an election characterized by violent rioting, in which a score of persons are killed and many wounded.

Nikolai Bukharin, one of its most prominent members, is expelled from the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party as the leader of the "Right Wing Opposition," and Alexis I. Rykov and Michael P. Tomsky, also members of the political bureau, are warned that similar measures will be taken against them if they continue opposing the present policy of the party.

November 18.—T. P. O'Connor, "Father of the House of Commons," famous Irish politician and journalist, dies at his home in London. He was eighty-one.

November 19.—Airplane and auxiliary bombardment by Soviet troops at both ends of the Chinese Eastern Railway is reported.

DOMESTIC

November 13.—With the approval of President Hoover and the sanction of Congressional leaders of both major parties, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon recommends to Congress an immediate $160,000,000 reduction in Federal taxes.

Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State, is appointed United States Minister to China, to succeed John Van A. MacMurray, resigned.

William Phillips, first United States Minister to Canada, resigns.

Bishop Charles Palmerston Anderson, of Chicago, is elected Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to succeed Bishop John Gardner Murray, who recently died.

November 14.—The Senate defeats, 51 to 34, Senator Simmons's resolution to adjourn on November 23, and adopts Senator Pat Harrison's motion to hold night sessions for the rest of the extra session.

The House leaders are reported to have agreed to "eliminate politics entirely" and put through a joint resolution calling for a 1 per cent. cut in the normal Federal tax on incomes of individuals and corporations, applicable to 1929 incomes only.

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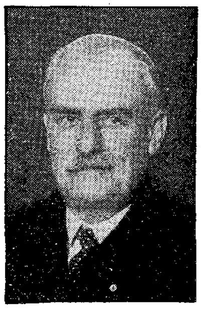

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The Senate adopts Senator Heflin's resolution for an investigation of speculative activities on the New York, Chicago, and New Orleans cotton exchanges.

Exchange of ratifications of a naturalization treaty between the United States and Czechoslovakia is announced by the State Department.

Joe McGinnity, known as the "Iron Man," and regarded as one of the greatest pitchers ever to wear the Giants' uniform, dies at his home in Brooklyn. He was fifty-six.

November 15.—President Hoover announces the calling of a small, preliminary conference of representatives of industry, agriculture, and labor to develop certain definite steps "for continued business progress."

The United States has notified Great Britain of its acceptance of January 21 as the date for the first meeting of the London naval conference, it is announced.

Warrants are issued against six officers and employees of the Union Industrial Bank at Flint, Michigan, charging them with embezzlement of approximately $3,592,000.

November 18.—The Treasury Department announces that, in connection with the Administration's business stabilization program, it will suggest to Congress that existing appropriations for construction of public buildings be increased by $175,000,000 to a total of $423,000,000, to be expended over a ten-year period.

James W. Good, Secretary of War, dies at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, following an operation for acute appendicitis. He was sixty-three.

Earthquake tremors are felt throughout New England and eastern Canada, and ten transatlantic cables are broken by the shock.

November 19.—Eleven leading railroad executives, in conference with President Hoover, pledge their roads to "proceed with full programs of construction or betterments without any reference to recent stock-exchange fluctuations."

Representative Edward E. Denison, Republican from the 25th Illinois district, a dry, is indicted by the District of Columbia Federal grand jury on a charge of illegally possessing liquor.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon reports that the volume of work by the Prohibition forces from April 1 to October 31, 1929, was less than that for the like period in 1928, but that the quality of the work during the 1929 period shows marked improvement over the 1928 period, because of the Government's policy of concentrating on investigative work.

Parental Touch.—He had gone into the ibrary to put the thing up to her father nd she was anxiously waiting on the front orch.

"Well," said the suitor when he returned, he asked me how I was fixt and I told im I had $3,000 in the bank."

"And what did he say to that?"

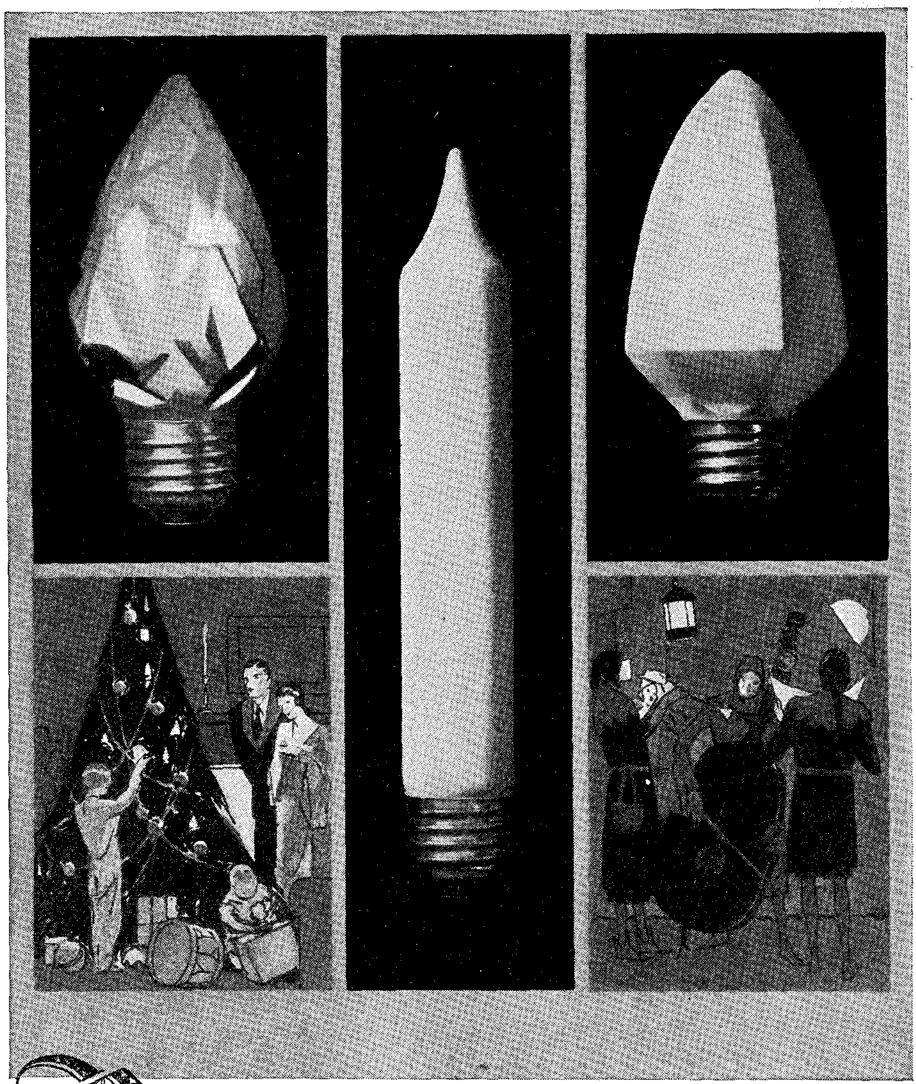
"He borrowed it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Beating the Game.—"Mother, isn't our hair permanently waved?"

"My dear, what makes you ask such a ing?"

"I've been thinking. Why can't I have y neck permanently washed?"—*Musko-e Phoenix.*

MAZDA—the mark of a Research Service



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

All Excused.—Herbert—"Would you marry an idiot for the sake of his money?"

Rose—"Oh, this is so sudden!"—*Muskogee Phoenix.*

Doing His Bit.—"I hope you'll dance with me to-night, Mr. Jones."

"Oh, rather! I hope you don't think I came here merely for pleasure!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Pointed Compliment.—"Has any one commented on the way you drive?"

"Yes, one fellow made a brief remark, 'Twenty dollars and costs.' "—*Union Pacific Magazine.*

Praise from Sir Hubert.—Burglar (caught in the act, to householder)—"Gosh, ain't you quiet coming down-stairs. You oughter be a burglar."—*London Opinion.*

Why He Meddled.—Would-Be-Suicide—"Don't rescue me. I want to die."

Swimmer—"Well, you'll have to postpone it. I want a life-saving medal."—*Pathfinder.*

No Monogamist.—"This lisense entitles you to one deer and no more."

"But I asked for a hunting license, not a marriage license."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Safety-Razor Fan.—Lou—"Are you acquainted with the 'Barber of Seville?' "

Jamie—"No, my dear boy, I'm not. But, then, as a rule I shave myself."—*Detroit News.*

Sell 'em Some Bustles.—In most Eastern countries, we read, women are discarding their veils in order to be like Western women. They'll have to discard considerably more than that. — *The Humorist* (*London*).

Install a Speedometer. — Landlady—"And what's wrong now?"

Youthful Lodger — "I just wanted to say that I think you get too much mileage out of this roller-towel."—*Loughborough Herald.*

When Literature Pays.—

Calvin writes for *The Cosmo*:
A story a month he doth spin;
Grace slaves away for *American* pay—
My gosh, how the money rolls in!
—*New York Sun.*

Sporting Offer.—During a grouse hunt two sportsmen were potting the birds from butts situated very close together.

Suddenly a red face showed over the top of one butt, and the occupant said, "Curse you, sir, you almost hit my wife just now."

"Did I?" said the man, aghast. "I'm terribly sorry—er—have a shot at mine over there."—*Stevens Stone Mill.*

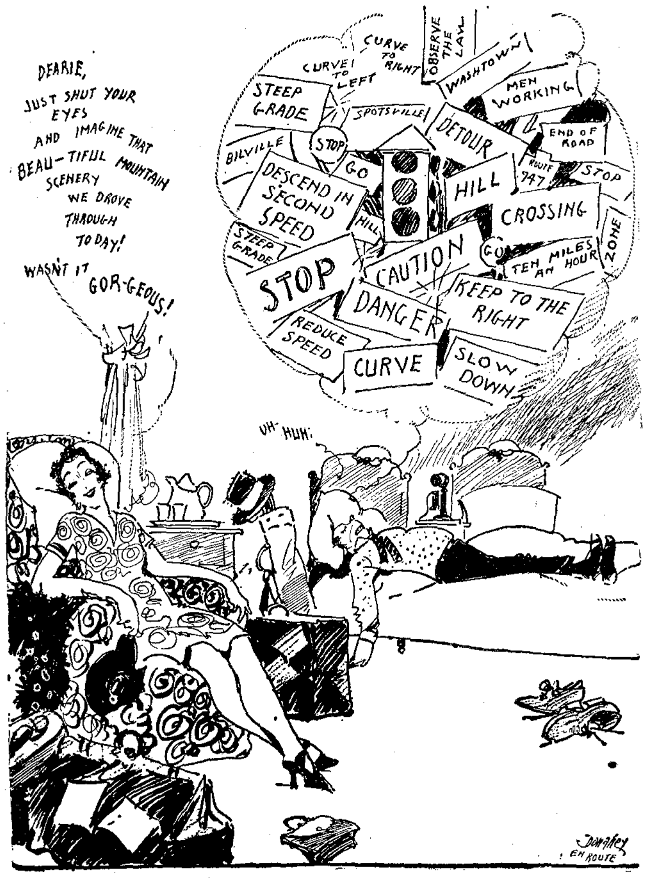
Ain't Nature Grand!—The autumnal colors, as you motor along the highways, are very beautiful. Many of the signs are newly painted.—*Life.*

Woolworth Fan.—"So Halloran has two cars now?"

"Yes, he couldn't get his accessories all on one."—*Christian Evangelist.*

Under Suspicion.—"Are mosquitoes bad around here?"

"Well, I never seen any good mosquitoes, did you?"—*Florida Times-Union.*



LITTLE THRILLS OF THE OPEN ROAD

Yes, it was a big day for "dearie.' at the wheel.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

Excellent Alibi.—First Kid—"Gee, Jimmy, when I went by your house this morning, I heard somebody swearin' somethin' awful."

Second Kid—"Aw, that was my dad. He was late for church and couldn't find his hymn-book."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Subject to Emily Post's O. K.—Q.—May lettuce be eaten with the fingers?

A.—No. The mouth is generally used.

Q.—How do you tell which is your side dish of spinach?

A.—Don't be silly. Who wants to?

Q.—What would be the proper thing to say if, in carving the duck, it should skid off the platter and into your neighbor's lap?

A.—Be very courteous. Say, "May I trouble you for that duck?"—*Etiquette column in The Trouble Shooter* (*Naval Air Station, San Diego*).

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Readily Forgiven.—This is the first picture taken showing Europe's other famous Queen Marie with the infant Prince Andria her third sin.—*New Britain Herald.*

Tariff Bill on the Rampage.—
Big Rate Invades Crib
And Bites Brooklyn Baby
—*New York Sun.*

Tragic Foreboding.—From this day I will not be responsible for any deaths contracted by my wife.—*Trinidad* (*Colo.*) *Chronicle-News.*

Fractionally Fractious.—Oakland, Calif.,—Miss Iona faced deportation on the grounds of ⅞ "moral turpitude."—*Denver Post.*

Time Flies with Flyers. — Charles Rickards of Delmarva Air Port spent a few days Sunday with his parents. — *Caroline* (*Md.*) *Sun.*

Out of Luck.—Kuida's skull was fractured and he was not given a chance to live by attending physicians. — *Ontario* (*Calif.*) *Daily Report.*

If He Stopt for Refreshments.—His rocket, he figured, could travel at a speed of 6.6 miles a second, nearly 400 miles an hour. — *Daily Science News Bulletin, as quoted by* The Literary Digest; *spotted by several earnest fans.*

But Don't Twist Their Tails.—"America united with France, Mr. Kellogg alongside of M. Briand, gave the word that renewed hope and renewed energy, which is encouraging us to gird our lions together.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Spoken Like a Saint.—Geraldine Farrar, opera star, who has announced that she will retire from the concert stage when she is fifty years old, says that she believes the older generation of sinners should give way gracefully to the younger.—*Monroe* (*La.*) *Morning Post.*

When Fans Go to Pieces.—Blankets were at premium to-day because of the chilly blasts that swept Wrigley Field. Many wrapt their legs up with newspapers and then tossed them on the field and seats as park attendants frowned.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Information Wanted.—Effort was made to keep news of the accident from President Hoover, and he left Indiana's shores for Louisville, Ky., where to-night he will speak on the completion of the canalization of the Ohio river, apparently without knowing anything about it.—*Bloomington* (*Ind.*) *World.*